The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1893. NO. 15.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

President Cleveland Leaves Washington for a Little Rest.—The Investigation of the Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10.—President Cleveland has a remarkable capacity for standing long hours of hard work, and it has been put to a severe test since his inauguration, as it has been the exception rather than the rule when he has been able to retire before 2 o'clock in the morning, and he is always at his desk again before eight o'clock. Feeling the need of a little undisturbed rest, he, in company with Secretary Gresham, left Washington Saturday afternoon and they will not return until to-morrow. His destination was not made public for fear that he might be followed by some of the importunate office seekers, anxious to personally present their claims. They went to see Ambassador Bayard at his home in Wilmington, Delaware.

The investigation of the Weather Bureau, now being publicly conducted after office hours at the Department of Agriculture, is a very nasty mess as far as it has gone, and it promises to grow even nastier. The property of the bureau has, according to the testimony, been stolen and sold to junk dealers whenever certain of the minor officials needed a little extra whiskey money, and the stealing was done in broad daylight, the employees of the bureau being used to load it upon wagons. About everything seems to have been included in the thefts, upon one occasion a stone step being taken from the building itself. The principal men implicated thus far are the foreman of the press room and the captain of the watch, but others higher up are said to have received a portion of the money, and it is expected that the evidence will prove it. Secretary Morton is determined to get to the bottom of the filth and to see that every guilty man is punished, regardless of who he may be or who may be his friends.

Maj. General Schofield and Major General Miles have had a squabble at long range over the trouble in Indian Territory. The quarrel is understood to have occurred over the carrying out of an order for the detail of an army officer to investigate the trouble. No U. S. troops will be sent there unless the Secretary of the Interior requests it.

President Cleveland said he intended to get the very best man in the country, who was available, to be commissioner of Pensions, and the general approbation of the nomination of Judge Wm. Lochren, of Minnesota, to the position indicates that he succeeded. Judge Lochren was not an applicant for the position, indeed, he at first declined to accept it, but withdrew his objections when his party duty and loyalty were appealed to by the President. His war record is of the bravest, and although he is not a member of the G. A. R., no member of that organization has so far as known had a word to say against his special fitness for the position. He was born in Vermont, but has resided in Minnesota since 1857, with the exception of the time he served in the army. He will take charge of the Pension Bureau about May 1st.

Secretary Morton found not only individuals employed by the Agricultural department who were not rendering services in anything like a fair proportion to the salaries they receive, but a whole division of employes who have been practically paid for doing nothing for more than a year. This was the quarantine division of the Bureau of Animal industry, which Secretary Morton has just abolished. Quite a howl has been raised by the republicans because the chief of the abolished division happened to be the late Mr. Blaine's brother, although it is difficult to understand why that should have made the slightest difference. Surely they did not expect that a democratic administration would feel called upon to take care of the poor members of the Blaine family.

Secretary Lamont hasn't been doing much talking—he never does—but that he has been doing some investigating and thinking is shown by his statement that no more army officers will be detailed for ornamental purposes. This may be a little rough on the army officers who have been calculating to spend the summer at the World's Fair and the various summer resorts, but no one can deny that it is just to the people who pay these men their salaries, and doubly just to the officers without "pull" who have to perform, in addition to their own, the duties of the butterflies of the profession.

Postmaster General Bissell has decided that no fourth class postmasters shall be removed, except for cause, until they shall have served all or nearly all of a four year term. This is a new rule, as these officials have never been considered to have a fixed term, but were removable at the pleasure of the department. The change is understood to have been made by the direction of the President, and after all it will make no difference in the end, because there are so many who have served four years or more that by the time they are removed nearly all of the rest will have become removable under the new rule.

State Liquor Selling.

Much is being published about the result of the application of the Swedish or Gothenburg system of regulation of the liquor traffic in Norway. The system provides that all the profits above five per cent. shall be devoted to public purposes, such as the building of roads, support of charities, etc. A modification of the plan has been tried in Clark county, Georgia. The people of that county desired both to regulate the liquor traffic and get good liquor. A special act was passed by the Legislature giving them control. They decided as to the places of sale, who the barkeepers should be and made the regulations which the latter must follow under pain of dismissal. The annual report of the county liquor commissioner shows that during the year there was bought $55,000 worth of liquor, from which there was realized $77,000, with $5,000 worth of stock still on hand.

In Norway the sale is by companies which have every inducement to sell so as to make the 5 per cent profit; nevertheless the amount of liquor sold has been decreased, though its quality is poor and there is much drunkenness. The profit above five per cent. goes to the state or local government. The Georgia plan of the two, seems preferable, as the expenses will be no greater than under the other, while no individual has any inducement to push sales in order to make a 5 per cent. profit, as all profits go to the public treasury. Another consequence also is that the quality of the liquor is better, and there is less deleterious effect on those who use it.

Want Employment.

MORE THAN 10,000 women are candidates for employment at the World's Fair. They send stacks of letters to Mrs. Potter Palmer's office every day and have begun to besiege exhibitors who are likely to need saleswomen or cashiers. At first Mrs. Palmer answered each application as it came in with a personal letter. She has finally given up the attempt. For instance, 600 women want to act as guides at the fair. Only twenty-five will be needed.

The catering company which has secured a monopoly of all the American restaurants in the grounds will employ 1,000 waitresses at $8 per week. Over 7,000 applications are already on file for the 1,000 places. On Sunday 500 girls who have been accepted are to be photographed. Every free annual pass must bear a photograph of the owner.

THE LEGISLATURE of Ohio has passed a bill imposing a fine of from $1 to $300, or imprisonment from six months to one year, on any married man who pays attention to a young woman, representing himself to be unmarried. Governor McKinley has not yet signed it. There should be no occasion for the adoption of such legislation and we have no hesitation in saying that if all American girls had good homes in which they received proper training, there would not be. We admit that it is necessary to know many persons of whose past one has little or no information, but acquaintance is one thing while friendship, which often leads to something more intimate, is another. No young lady should receive, much less encourage, the attention of a man of whom she knows nothing.

THE RAILROAD companies have not shown liberality in their schedule of fares to Chicago this summer. A reduction of only twenty per cent. on a round trip ticket from points on the Atlantic coast to that city, and this rate good only on slow trains, is calculated to check eastern travel to the World's Fair. We fancy that long before the fair is over the companies will be obliged to overhaul this schedule if they want to make the profits which they are now contemplating on Worlds Fair travel.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

ANOTHER chance for a legal holiday: the day on which the Krupp gunpassed through the state.

THOUSANDS GO OUT.

The First Great Strike at the World's Fair.

At the most critical time possible for the World's Fair, the big exposition on Monday encountered its first great strike. A thousand men quit work with a prospect that 4,000 more might join in the stampede. The stopage of work was the culmination of much controversy over what is claimed to be an agreement between the World's Fair officials and the representatives of union labor, by which all disputes between employers and employes on exposition work were to be settled by arbitration. The men contend that some of the exposition officials have recently shown a disposition, now that the fair is nearly completed, to deny point blank anything asked, and that this has notably been the case in the carpenters' troubles which have been pending for some time.

The strike was amicably settled on Monday night at a meeting of the council of administration with the executive committee of the building trades council. The whole trouble is settled so far as the exposition company is concerned, but there are, however, several contractors on the grounds who must sign the agreement before their men will return to the work. There were 2,000 men who did not return to work the following morning. A committee is at work endeavoring to get these contractors to sign the agreement, which will put these men at work and enable the great enterprise to be pushed to an early completion.

The session of the two committees was a long one, and both sides of the trouble were thoroughly discussed. Director of Works Burnham proved to President Russell, of the trades council, that the building trades had agreed when work on the fair was commenced that union and non-union men should work together without discrimination. It was this question of hiring non-union men that was the real cause of the strike. President Russell finally acknowledged that in that one particular the building trades were in the wrong. The strike was then declared off. The meeting broke up in a very friendly manner.

IN CERTAIN Democratic quarters it is intended to make congressman Sibley the next Democratic nominee for governor. The intention is to make Mr. Sibley so strong west of the Alleghenies that he will not only receive the nomination, but will be elected. The administration will look after the eastern section of the State, and believes itself strong enough to defeat any man that Quay may put up. This man, it is now reported, will not be General Hastings, but congressman William A. Stone, and it is expected that another turning down for the hero of Johnstown will make him angry enough to murder Quay politically if he can. Chairman Reeder of the Republican State committee is given as authority for the statement that Hastings is to be turned down, and Reeder generally knows what he is talking about.

THE COLUMBUS Liberty bell to be cast at Troy, N. Y., will be composed of patriotic souvenirs of all conceivable kinds, including a bit of the original Liberty bell, contributed by a Quaker lady of Philadelphia. Other bits of precious metal, many of them precious in the best meaning of the word, will enter into the cast; and since the bell will be dedicated to the heroes of liberty in a world-wide sense it will probably constitute the most truly typical emblem of human brotherhood and aspiration for freedom to be seen—and heard—at the Columbian Exposition.

WHEN Mr. Cleveland desires to make an appointment he makes it, no matter who recommends the other feller. Sometimes he appoints one who does not ask for anything; and again he appoints an applicant to a position he has not applied for. The President has his own way of doing things.

The postoffice department has called a halt upon the Legislative Record, by ruling it out as second class matter, which will make it pay higher postage. The Record containing nothing but the proceedings of the legislature, it can also be ruled out as obscene literature. "Hit it again, it's got no friends."

NO APPOINTMENTS have yet been made for Centre county, notwithstanding we have enough of men here fit to run the entire United States government. Give old Centre a swigger from Uncle Sams jug.

——C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 5½, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.

INCREASING SALARIES.

The legislature at Harrisburg is considering the question of salaries. The senate recently passed a bill increasing the pay of the chief clerk and corporation clerk in the auditor general's office. When the bill reached the house it was promptly referred to the judiciary committee, some members of which thinking that there should be a general instead of special increase, had the bill referred to a sub-committee. This sub-committee after deliberating a day or two, has reported an entirely new bill which increases the salary of the lieutenant governor from $3,000 to $5,000; secretary of the commonwealth from $4,000 to $8,000; attorney general from $3,500 to $8,000; state treasurer from $5,000 to $7,500; auditor general from $3,000 to $5,000; secretary of internal affairs from $3,000 to $5,000; and adjutant general from $2,500 to $3,500. The bill also raises the salaries of clerks and employes, so that it creates a total increase in the salaries of all persons affected of about $28,000, not a small sum in the eyes of many of the tax payers of the commonwealth.

We hardly think that the people, at least the agricultural portion, will think favorably of any increase of salary; if the persons holding the positions above mentioned are not satisfied with the salary, let them step out, others, equally competent, will gladly step in.

Reservations of Pullman Accommodations for the World's Fair on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that arrangements have been perfected whereby passengers intending to go to Chicago may reserve their Pullman car accommodations in advance. Passengers taking a train at New York may reserve the requisite Pullman space one month in advance of departure, those from other points on the system two weeks in advance. This arrangement may be made upon application to ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who, after securing the space, will deliver a reservation slip to the passenger. Passengers thus reserving space in advance will be required to purchase their tickets seven days before the date of departure, otherwise the reservation will be considered as forfeited.

Accommodation in Pullman cars for the return trip may also be secured upon application to ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This arrangement will prove a great benefit to visitors to the World's Fair.

THE CURRENT issue of the Western Christian Advocate devotes two full pages to the Indian school at Carlisle. Professor O. B. Super writes of the school and its pupils demonstrating that there is no difference between an Indian and a white man when both are given a chance. He repeats, what has already been shown in these columns, that the pupils of the school are willing and anxious to work, and that they have saved quite a handsome sum of money. He shows that savagery is not a hereditary instinct but that all the Indian wants is an opportunity. In another part of the paper Captain Pratt gives an account of the seventeen Indians who were the first inmates of the Carlisle school, admitted more than thirteen years ago. Of these Indians six are dead, ten have done well, some of them remarkably well, and only one is reported as having turned out badly. Where can seventeen white children be found concerning whom better could be said?

Wall Paper Stains Removed.

The soiling caused by persons leaning their heads against a papered wall may be greatly lessoned, if not obliterated, by laying a sheet of blotting paper upon the spot and passing over it a maderately warm flat iron. A slight disfigurment of this kind may sometimes be removed by rubbing it lightly with a soft rag dipped in prepared chalk. Rubbing the spot gently with the soft edge of a thick slice of stale wheat bread will sometimes prove efficacious in such a case; the surface of the bread should be cut away as soon as it becomes soiled. Dust off the crumbs lightly with a soft cloth or brush.

All Right.

Farmers from all sections assure us that the grain and grass fields in their respective localities look well. Our own observation in this and adjoining counties confirms these reports. Spring, thus far, has set in favorably for the agriculturist. Wish we could say the same of wheat prices.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlzin's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping coughs, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

IN DANGER.

The tribulations of the people who have made their homes in that part of Uncle Sam's domain known as Kansas are being added to by apprehensions of flying meteors. Kansas has survived such unpleasant visitations as cyclones, blizzards, earthquakes, tornadoes, armies of grasshoppers, swarms of locusts, alternate zero cold and scorching heat; with big prairie fires thrown in to devour what little vegetation that may have survived. This was bad enough in all reason; and yet it would appear that other worlds than ours are venting their wrath on the unhappy people, as we are informed that a meteoric visitor from space recently knocked off an arm from old John Brown's statue at Ossawattomie. In future it may become necessary for Kansas farmers, while plowing, to protect themselves from meteoric showers by carrying steel-clad umbrellas, or bullet-proof suits of clothing such as Paris editors find useful when visiting the dueling ground.

Clean Up Your Premises.

The following from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* is appropriate to every community: "Clean up your premises. Use lots of disinfectants in the house and in the yard. They don't cost much and they are conducive to good health. As an exchange says: During the long continued cold weather and heavy snows people did not go far from their back door to throw out rubbish and other refuse matter. Now that the snow has disappeared and warm weather approaches, many back yards are in a condition to breed disease unless promptly cleaned up and disinfected. With cholera threatening us next summer we should not omit the most trifling thing that would help keep the dread scourge at bay, and above all not a particle of matter should be allowed to remain on our premises that would foster the germs of disease. Let everybody give their premises a complete overhauling before hot weather comes. Let the cellars be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, let lime be sprinkled around drains and damp places, and let the authorities abate any nuisance that may exist. By so doing we may safely escape an epidemic of sickness that otherwise might gain a strong foothold."

A Fine Work.

The REPORTER is in receipt of "Shepp's Photographs of the World," a collection of over two hundred photographs, reproduced accurately in full-paged illustrations, which makes a handsome portfolio of travel in the chief countries of the world visited by tourists. "Shepp's Photographs of the World," selected with much care and discrimination, represents "the world as it exists today." Famous buildings, street scenes, lake and mountain scenery, ruins, famous paintings and works of statuary are copied with photographic accuracy; yet, in spite of the number of objects represented, there is no confusion, owing to the clearness of the arrangement and explanations by the editors, James W. Shepp and Daniel B. Shepp. The book will be an admirable guide to home students who study the world without the exertion of a tour. Globe Bible Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Penna.

Farm Notes.

Farmers have done considerable plowing and quite a number of gardens have been prepared for planting.

The fruit trees have not been harmed thus far, and the outlook is for a fair crop of apples, berries and other fruits.

Many of our farmers are cogitating what to raise that will be more remunerative than wheat. Hay, potatoes, truck of any kind, will be found to bring more money to the farmer's purse than wheat, so will beef cattle and sheep.

Since the repeal of the fence law farmers will gradually spend less money and less labor on fences.

Horses, like wheat, are under par.

There is no upward movement in the grain market, and the prospects for the coming crop are fair.

AT THE recent term of Elk county court, Judge Metzger, of Lycoming, being on the bench, the question was raised whether or not a hotel-keeper had a right to have two bars in the same house. The Court decided that as long as the license had been granted without restrictions, the hotelkeeper could sell liquor in every room in his house if he desired to do so, and he could not be convicted of violating the law.

——Miss M. Snyder advertises her Bellefonte millinery in another colum. Ladies will find her goods and work up to style.

A Homestead Man and Wife are Brother and Sister.

A romance of unusually unfortunate and pathetic detail was discoved at Homestead when two detectives from Toronto, Canada, discovered in Mr. and Mrs. Asa Barr, the relationship of brother and sister and the heirs to a fortune left by a relative of Mrs. Barr's deceased mother by adoption. Twenty-five years ago two waifs, mere babies, brother and sister, were abandoned by German immigrants at Castle Garden. They were legally adopted, one by a man named Asa Barr, the other by a Mrs. Evans. The latter moved soon afterward to Philadelphia, where she brought up her adopted daughter, giving her all the comforts of a home and a good education.

Twenty years later the boy, grown to manhood, and having taken his adopted fathers name, moved also to Philadelphia, where he followed the trade of a painter. Chance drew the brother and sister together. Barr was captivated with the girl, and wooed, won and married her. During the late strike they moved to Homestead, where Barr found employment.

Not long ago Mrs. Evans died. Quickly following her death occurred that of a wealthy relative in London, Canada, who died intestate. His fortune would have passed to Mr. Evans as the nearest relative, but her death having occurred, her adopted daughter became the heir. The attorney sent detectives to trace the heiress, and in their investigation of the case discovered the true relationship of Mr. and Mrs. Barr to be that of brother and sister. The detectives arrived there and related to the unfortunate couple the facts. The terrible knowledge prostrated Mrs. Barr, and her husband is grief stricken. No issue has resulted from their marriage.

Legal proceedings will be instituted to sever the marriage bond, and the couple will leave for London, Canada, to claim the sister's fortune.

Excursion Tickets to the World's Fair via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the Trunk Line Passenger Committee has authorized the railroad companies to sell excursion tickets to Chicago on account of the World's Columbian Exposition on a basis of $40 from New York by fast express trains, and $32 by express trains scheduled to make the run in thirty-five hours or more. Proportionate rates will prevail from all stations in Trunk Line territory. The round-trip rate from Philadelphia will be $36.50 by fast trains, and $29.20 by the thirty-five hour trains, starting from New York. From Washington and Baltimore the rate will be $34.50 by fast express trains, and $27.60 by slow trains.

These tickets will not admit of a stop-off en route, and can be used for a continuous passage only. The tickets will be on sale from April 15th to October 30th inclusive, and will be valid for return trip until November 15th 1893.

All the lines leading to Chicago will sell tickets good for passage going by one route returning by another, so that a person may go out by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and, if he wills, return by the New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, or any other trunk line, or go out by any other line, and return by the Pennsylvania.

For a number of years I have been subject to violent attacks of inflammatory rheumatism which generally lasted about two months. On the first of this month I was attacked in the knee and suffered severely for two days, when I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it relieved me almost instantly. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it to those who are similarly afflicted everywhere.—R. D. WHITLEY, Martindale, N. C., Feb. 1888. Mr. Whitley is a very prominent man in this place and his disease was very widely known as he suffered such severe pain. W. M. HOUSTON & Co., Merchants, Martindale, N. C. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Heavily Tolled.

Millheim is the most extensively tolled town we know of. If you enter it from the north, you are hailed by gate-keeper Ocker, who cries, "Toll;" if you enter it from the south Adolph Miller cries, "Toll;" if you enter from Aaronsburg, on the east, you are greeted with the cry, "Toll;" if you enter it from the west, again there is a gatekeeper who cries, "Toll." Toll gates on four sides, and all within a mile from town. If we were the Millheimers, we'd build a railroad just for spite, and stop this cry of "Toll."

Horse Collars.

A complete line of horse collars at Boozer Bros., from 75 cents up. Fine stock and largest assortment on hand

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

FOR THE LADIES.

RETURN OF MARGUERITE'S POCKET.

Round bodices are more worn than pointed ones and the girdles are narrower. Depending from the girdle is a hanging pocket, usually of the same material as the dress. These are made more fanciful for evening dresses and hang almost to the bottom of the gown. In these pockets are carried the handkerchiefs, which are no longer stuck in the belt or about the corsage.—[St. Louis Republic.

PUFF-COMB STYLE FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Young girls wear their hair combed back from the forehead without any crimps whatever. An approved arrangement for this is as follows:

The front hair is parted off above the ears and combed up to the top of the head and rolled under in a line from front to back and fastened there with a small comb, whose line also runs from front to back. The back hair is pinned in a simple soft coil.—[Chicago News Record.

A GIRL WHO EMBALMS.

Miss Kate Smith, of Louisville, Ky., has lately received her diploma as a professional embalmer, one of the very few in the country. Her father is an embalmer. His daughter often helped him, and grew so skilful that she decided to learn the business. She took lessons from an expert, and was the only woman in the class. Miss Smith is young, highly educated, and is described as remarkably pretty.—[New York World.

THE "LAMP SHADE" SKIRT.

French modistes are trying to introduce a fashionable piece of antiquity under the name of the "lamp shade" skirt. So far this very inartistic affair has been given a cool reception, there being but few women who dare to gown themselves in a skirt so thoroughly unbecoming, but there are always eccentric feminines enough to countenance, in the end, fantastic dress innovations, and the "lamp shade" skirt may be made a go. Four valances are mounted upon the skirt, almost flat, about four inches apart. Underneath the lowest valance a black lace frill simulates an underskirt, falling slightly gathered all around.

NOVELTY IN SANDALS.

Kid sandals in the most aesthetic tints, such as old rose, reseda green, pale lemon, terra cotta, deep gold and electric blue, have crossed the water to captivate by their unique prettiness the hearts of the maids and madames. The sandals are in reality only designed for boudoir use, though the owner may if she likes wear them in the reception room when receiving a few feminine intimates. The foot covering is in sandal shape, with the addition of tiny kid vandykes about the top, each one of which is edged with rich, though narrow lace. A shower of tiny mock gems has studded toe and vandykes with sparkling stones, and the crossing sandal straps, which are sometimes of kid, but more frequently of ribbon, are thickly embroidered with jewels. Although the tinted sandals are favorites, those in plain white or black kid are worn by many in preference.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

HEART-SHAPED LOCKETS IN DEMAND.

There is a saying that if only we keep a thing long enough we shall be finding some use for it. Now is the time to hunt among our treasures for the slender gold neck chains handed down to us from our grandmothers. These are quite the thing nowadays. There is a certain amount of sentiment, too, in this fashion, for as often as not the chain is worn under the dress. It is called a "secret chain" and a little heart-shaped locket is attached to it. There is a rage for heart-shaped lockets. Some are plain, others of nuggeted gold, with a single jewel in the center, while many are incrusted with diamonds, brilliants and pearls.—[Chicago Herald.

WILL HAVE HINGES ON HER HOOPS.

Talking about crinolines, one of the bright girls, to whom the subject is at once so fascinating and so awe-inspiring, makes a suggestion which has at least the charm of novelty. She has heard wonderful tales from her mother of how the decorum of the church was frequently upset by the efforts of a hoopskirt six feet wide to go through a pew door only two and a half feet wide. Under these circumstances the end-of-the-century young woman set her wits to work to devise some scheme whereby these things should be under her control. She told a Washington News reporter that after much thought she has evolved an arrangement which includes hinges in the hoops so constructed that by touching a spring, concealed in a convenient position, they become limp enough to permit their wearer to pass through narrow places, while another touch causes them to resume their rotund appearance. She adds, naively enough, that this plan has one great advantage, in that the hoops are entirely under the control of the wearer, "and when she thinks just a little expose would be advantageous she can have it."

AN IDEAL CAP.

For your real old grandmother you must not make any more the old-fashioned stiff cap plaited into a set form and ruffled on the edge, writes Ada Bache-Cone. It is all out of date and there is something a great deal better. Take a generous square of lace and drape it on the head so that it falls down in a point upon the forehead, droops softly about the ears and caresses tenderly the neck, and so doing conceals the ravages of time. It need not be draped every time it is put on, which would not be convenient, but it should appear to have been so. It can be fastened into a thin foundation. The idea is to make it ornament without changing the form of the head. If the dear soul is very thin sometimes tabs are added that fall down Dante-like over the ears. These tabs look like the ends of lace barbes that used to be fashionable. Of course, the loveliest thing you can make such a headdress of is point de Venice, which is worth its weight in gold. There is also point d'Alencon, which is now so very fashionable, and it is not very long since I described the arranging of a lace-bordered handkerchief in a similar manner. The handkerchief must be of good size. And for a gala occasion you should fasten in the head-dress a bunch of violets or heliotrope just above the right ear.—[Atlanta Constitution.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

She can say "no" in such a low voice that it means "yes."

She can do more in a minute than a man can do in an hour and do it better.

Six of them can talk at once and get along first rate, and no two men can do that.

She can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a baseball pitcher.

She can sharpen a lead pencil if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils.

She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress while he is getting one under his thumb nail.

She can appreciate a kiss from her husband seventy years after the marriage ceremony is performed.

She can come to a conclusion without the slightest trouble of reasoning on it, and no sane man can do that.

She can walk half the night with a colicky baby in her arms without once expressing the desire of murdering the infant.

She is as cool as a cucumber in half a dozen tight dresses and skirts, while a man will sweat and fume and growl in one loose shirt.

She can talk as sweet as peaches and cream to the woman she hates, while two men would be punching each other's heads before they had exchanged ten words.

She can go to church and afterward tell you what every woman in the congregation had on, and in some rare instances can give you some faint idea of what the text was.

She can drive a man crazy in twenty-four hours and then bring him to paradise in two seconds by simply tickling him under the chin, and there does not live that mortal son of Adam's misery who can do it.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

FASHION NOTES.

Magenta and solferino shades have returned to us.

The directoire coat with continental vest is again in style.

White hercules braid is used to trim grey cheviot walking dresses.

Triple capes of black satin, trimmed with black lace, will undoubtedly be worn during the summer.

The Empire cape of velvet, silk, lace, or whatever contrasting material may be fancied, continues in vogue.

In some instances the lace drapes the wearer completely and again it opens up the back to give freedom to the train.

Small gold combs are much in vogue, and are stuck in carelessly at the side of the low knot of loose hair which is now fancied.

An appliqued border of nasturtiums, in velvet of the different shades of the flower, and gold thread, is very effective for curtains.

Colored kid slippers and shoes embroidered in steel, gold or jet, and red shoes have black patent leather toes and very fine jet embroidery.

"Zibeline" is the latest cloth out; it is soft and warm and light in texture, and is a kind of silken hairy twilled flannel that may be had in every color.

Bureau pads are dainty and useful articles. They can be made in silk in some delicate tint, mull or muslin, and either embroidered, painted or left plain.

A novelty bonnet has a round crown, not unlike that of a small turban, and a brim of velvet or silk made on ribbon-wire or other fine wire, and laid inside plaits.

Very handsome draperies of denim have an appliqued design of silk or other rich material. An arabesque design of white silk looks well and will be enriched if gold or silver thread is also used.

A stylish costume is of light-weight camel's hair. The skirt is walking length, and there is a waist with Russian blouse effect. The front of the waist is made of India silk in floral pattern.

The shoulder seam having been so much lengthened, it follows that sloping shoulders will once again assert their claims to recognition, for the Second Empire bodice is hardly compatible with the square-shouldered ideal.

The lace that will be most popular as shown at present for summer dresses is Brussels net, trimmed with a wide lace of a very handsome design. The mesh is a plain silk net with a band and border of heavy embroidery in raised flowers and open work.

A new development of lace decoration has taken the form of what is termed the "Empire Pinafore skirt." It is intended for evening wear only, and is a fall of lace hanging either from a low cut bodice or from the lower side of the yoke of a high cut bodice.

Skirt trimmings are everywhere visible, but they are seldom wide. Puffings, plaitings, ruches, tiny frills, fur and feather bands abound, and sometimes, on very elegant costumes, the slender fur border is headed by a rich bead and metal passementerie.

Fine lace or embroidered muslin scarfs are being much used for evening wear. Women who have an eye for color will seize the opportunity these scarfs offer for touching up a sombre costume. When worn gracefully scarfs of this sort add much to the appearance of a well-dressed woman.

Elegantly plain cloth or camel's-hair dresses have in many instances the seams lapped on the skirt over a silk lining and stitched twice as on a wide hem. Buttons and simulated button holes are set on each side of the fronts from the waist down a portion or often the entire length of the skirt.

With other revivals come one which has not been heralded, but nevertheless has arrived full fledged and is already accepted. This is none other than the nightcap. They are made of any light material, but the fashionable ones are of silk. They are cut like a baby's cap, only larger of course.

A dainty dress for afternoon tea is made of white cashmere in princesse fashion. The front is filled in with white crepon, with embroidery at the lower edge; the skirt has a plaited, embroidered ruffle; the sleeves are very full and finished with embroidery; the high collar is of velvet and turns back from a full ruching of chiffon.

The Famous Tebaldo Key.

The expression, "death as certain as that from Tebaldo's Key," is derived from the fact that Italian ingenuity in poisoning attained its climax in the famous Tebaldo's Key, which long remained a synonym for mysterious and cowardly assassination. Tebaldo was a merchant of Venice who became enamored of the daughter of a prominent citizen and demanded her hand in marriage. He was rejected, the lady preferring another, when Tebaldo contrived a singular revenge. Being by trade a watchmaker he made a brass door key of the size usually used in Venice for the front doors of houses and often seen thrust into the girdles of citizens. The handle of this key was easily turned, and when thus moved a poisoned needle was thrown from the other end of this mysterious weapon. Armed with this deadly contrivance, Tebaldo waited at the door of the church where the lady and her affianced were entering on the occasion of their wedding, and in the crowd, contrived unobserved to pierce the bridegroom with the needle. The young man fainted and died in a few moments. Tebaldo renewed his suit and was again refused, the refusal being followed by the unexplained death of the young lady's parents. Suspicion being excited, a medical investigation followed, and in each body the tiny needle, not more than a quarter of an inch in length, was found. For some time, no one suspected Tebaldo to be in anyway concerned, but growing bolder, from immunity, he later attempted the life of the young lady. In this he was unsuccessful; his arrest followed and he died on the scaffold. The key is in a Venice museum.—[New York Dispatch.

The Banana Boom.

New Orleans leads the country in the importation of bananas, and the trade has certainly helped New Orleans in many ways. The business has been fortunate from the start in enlisting enterprise on the part of ships, railroads and merchants, and the combination has been strong enough to bring success. A good deal of the enterprise has been shown in finding places in which to dispose of the fruit, and the quest has tried the quality of the importers. Bananas can now be regularly bought all over the country, and most of the fruit is distributed from this port. Special trains are run in every direction, fast time is imperative, and hustling agents place the orders ahead, so that there is no delay. A little delay often means total loss. The Pacific coast is one of the latest territories invaded. Mistakes have been made, and bananas have been sent to some places where a car load of bananas could not be sold in a month. It has taken time and money to find this out, and the enterprising speculators have often lost as high as $1,000 on a consignment. The weak spots have been pretty well sifted out, however, and the far west promises to be one of the bananas strongholds. All this serves to introduce the fact that one firm has shipped ten car loads of bananas to the Pacific in the last two days. The Southern Pacific has several times carried as large a cargo of the fruit within the same space of time, but it is the largest quantity forwarded by one firm in forty-eight hours. The fruit will be distributed along the coast. Some of it will go as far north as Seattle, and Los Angeles will be the cargo's southern boundary.—[New Orleans Picayune.

New Japan.

On so simple a matter as the abandonment by the Japanese of the national dress, we do not take the slightest trouble to inquire whether what has been done—which after all is only a very partial adoption of Western dress—was not absolutely necessary. One point alone is sufficient to establish the necessity and to prevent any relapse. The national dress is suited only to the national life, to sitting on the mats; it is incomplete without the pipe, the cup of tea, and the fire-box; it is quite unsuited to the busy life of routine in an office. It is a dress in which to be delightfully lazy, in which to enjoy the little pleasures of life; it is impossible to sit at a table in it and copy dispatches. With the introduction of office hours and during office hours, the national dress became impossible; after the day's work is done it is resumed. But this in itself produces a very serious difficulty.

Cloth is dear and pay is small, and inferior cloth, such as the West loves to export eastward, often wants renewing. The "lower division" clerks often find themselves in serious financial straits owing to the purchase of a suit of European clothes; indeed it is not invariably accompanied by all the necessary parts. By and by they will perhaps get cheaper, and perhaps also get better made, and then a new era will dawn of greater ease to clerkly purses and comfort to Western eyes.—[Nineteenth Century.

Couldn't See the Joke.

What constitutes the point of a joke is largely a matter of opinion. A German one day expressed himself as being somewhat offended because an American gentleman had asserted that his Teutonic countrymen could not, as a rule, appreciate American jokes. "Try one on me," said he, defiantly, and the American according told him the story of the tree "out West" which was so high that it took two men to see to the top. One of them saw as far as he could, and then the second began to look at the spot where the first stopped seeing. The recital did not raise the ghost of a smile upon the German's face, and the other said to him, "Well you see the joke is lost on you. You can't appreciate American humor." "Oh, but," said the German, with the frankness characteristic of his countrymen, "that is not humor—that is one lie!"—[New York Dispatch.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

BENEFIT OF YAWNING.—"Not only is it very healthy to yawn," says a French physician, "but artificial yawning should be resorted to in cases of sore throat, buzzing of the ears, catarrh and like troubles." It is said to be as efficacious in its way as gargling the throat, with which process it should be combined. The reason stated is that during the act of yawning there is considerable stretching of the muscles of the pharynx and soft palate, which are in this way put through a sort of massage; besides this, in the act of yawning the throat tubes contract and drive into the pharynx the mucus that has accumulated.

TEXT BOOKS SPREAD CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Physicians have lately been calling attention to the danger of the transmission of contagious diseases through the use of text-books in the public schools. There have been several epidemics of diphtheria in School No. 41, at Dean street and New York avenue, Brooklyn, and it is believed that the disease has been conveyed to healthy pupils by the use of books which had been in the hands of other pupils before they fell sick. There is grave danger of the spread of disease by the use of the free text-books in the schools, the same books going to a different pupil every term. The books are also taken home, and if a child is taken ill are returned to the school and given out to others. A disease microbe from the lungs or skin would lodge in a book and remain dormant until the book was opened.

STRAIGHTEN THE BACK.—One of the greatest and most common deformities of the day, observes a medical writer in the Boston *Transcript*, is one that with care and attention can be remedied. It is the round-shouldered or stooping habit. Many of the most natural figures show this tendency to stoop, while in the narrow-chested it is marked to a painful degree. And yet, by raising one's self leisurely upon the toes in a perpendicular position several times a day this deformity could be easily rectified. To do this properly one must be in a perfectly upright position, the arms dropping at the side, the heels well together, and the toes forming an angle of 45 deg. The rise should be made very slowly and from the balls of both feet, and the descent should be accomplished in the same way, without swaying the body out of its perpendicular line. The exercise is not an easy one, but may be accomplished by perseverance and patience. It can be modified, too, by standing first on one leg, then on the other. Inflating and raising the chest at the same time is a part of the exercise, and if persevered in will ultimately show an increased chest measurement, development of lung power and perfectly straight and erect figure.

"MICROBES GOOD AND BAD."—"Microbes Good and Bad" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. E. B. Foote before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association recently. Dr. Foote began by saying that microbes are known by a number of names, such as germs and bacteria. Sometimes they are classified as plants, but they should always be termed animals. They are to be found everywhere, and the agriculturists, the dairymen, the surgeons, and even the sick people, are always fighting these little animals more or less. They stick their noses into all our affairs, and have often ruined a whole kingdom. The study of microbes first began in 1861, but it was not until a number of years later that the office they occupy in our lives was fully understood, when Pasteur made some remarkable discoveries. It was from Pasteur that we learned the exact relation between microbes and contagious diseases. As is well known, microbes are very small, and a drop of water would afford a microbe as much room to sport around in as would New York harbor a whale. Even the common fly and the potato bug have their pest in the shape of a bacteria, for at certain seasons of the year they are attacked by the microbes and soon drop out of existence. Bacteria do not look alike, hence students are able to distinguish typhoid fever germs from consumption microbes, etc. Microbes breed exceedingly rapidly. One microbe under the right conditions will in twelve hours produce 17,000,000. Hence we can readily see, comparatively, how indestructible they are. While bacteria or microbes are generally supposed to be of no practical use, it must be admitted that the theory is a delusion. This world would be deluged with mummies were it not for bacteria. It is the microbes that attack the bodies of all dead animals and destroy them. Microbes and all germs in water are killed by repeated boiling. In the human system the bacteria and microbes which come to the blood are arrested by the white blood corpuscles, who play the part of policemen. The microbes are taken to headquarters, the heart, and turned over to the sergeant, the liver, who, after confining them for some time, sends them out of the system. Thus, so long as the blood is in a healthy condition, we can readily see that there ought to be no fear of disease.

Diagnosing by the Crying.

The cry of children, according to Dr. Hill, of Denver, Col., in pneumonia and capillary bronchitis, is moderate and peevish and muffled, as if a door were shut between child and hearer. The cry of croup is hoarse, brassy, and metallic, with a crowing inspiration. That of cerebral disease, particularly hydrocephalus is short, sharp, shrill, and solitary. Marasmus and tubercular peritonitis are manifested by moaning and wailing. Obstinate, passionate, and long-continued crying tells of earache, thirst, hunger, original meanness, or the pricking of a pin. The pleuritic is louder and shriller than the pneumonic, and is evoked by moving the child or on coughing. The cry of intestinal ailments is often accompanied by wriggling and writhing before defecation. Exhaustion is manifested with a whine. Crying only, or just after coughing, indicates pain caused by the act. The return or inspiratory part of the cry grows weaker towards the fatal end of all diseases, and the absence of crying during disease is often of graver import than its presence, showing complete exhaustion and loss of power.—[New York News.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

He was Crushed.—Thrilling Adventure.—Wise Willie.—She Knew by Experience, Etc., Etc.

SHE WAS CRUSHED.

"Well," said the intelligence man, as haughty waitress invaded his office, 'what brought you back s'soon? Weren't he boarders high-toned enough?"

"Boarders are all right—it's the missus. Why, she actilly ordered me to take off ay jewelry afore I went into the dining-oom."

"Well, did you?"

"Not much, I didn't. The idee! All he jewelry I had on was a watch and hain, an' a few stick-pins, an' my earings, an' gold glasses, an' the ornyments n my hair, an' four engagement rings, n' a pair of gold bracelets, an' one brest-in. S'pose I'd been rigged out with ewelry like some of the boarders! Sakes live! I'm just crushed!"—[Detroit Free 'ress.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

"When I was out in Coloraydo," said he man with the ginger beard, "me and nother feller was chased by Injuns fer ourteen mile through a thicket one night. t was mighty lucky fer us that there as a thicket, too. The woods and bresh as so thick that they couldn't get no hance to shoot at us. But there we ent, lickety-brindle, on a dead run, and he night as dark as a stack o' black ats."

"But how could you run through a hicket at full speed if the night was so lark?"

The man with the ginger beard was ot to be caught by any such question as hat. He smiled at his interrogator in a itying way, and explained:

"How could we? How could we, eh? Vy, I thought ev'ybody knowed hat the air was so clear out in that ountry that a man can see on a dark ight jis as well as he can in the day ime."—[Indianapolis Journal.

AN ECONOMICAL MEASURE.

Hare—Why are you letting your beard row, Brush?

Brush—For two reasons. First, because I can't afford to spend the money necessary for shaves; and, second, because I can't afford to lose the blood pilled in shaving myself.—[Truth.

PERSPICACITY.

Physicus—I see the physicians are ncouraging football as one of the ealthiest of games.

Dizzicus—Yes. They'd countenance he handling of cholera germs as a benecial pastime, if it were possible.—[Puck.

WISE WILLIE.

"Willie! Willie!" said the boy's nother. "What are you crying for!"

"N-nothin'," sobbed Willie.

"The idea of a boy like you crying for othing!"

"W-well, it's nicer th-than cryin' for omething, 'cause w-when you cry for omething y-you don't always get it, but -when you cry for n-nothin' you d-do et it."—[Harper's Bazar.

SHE KNEW BY EXPERIENCE.

"My dear, look down below," said Mr. randiose, as he stood on the bridge vith his wife, and gazed at a tug auling a long line of barges. "Such is ife; the tug is like the man, working nd toiling, while the barges, like women, re—"

"I know," interrupted Mrs. G., acridy, "the tug does all the blowing, and he barges bear all the burden."—[London Tit-Bits.

HE KNEW.

'Women have no minds," said lordly Jack,
"Whatever the world may say;"
'I am sure they have," growled Arthur back,
"And they change them every day."

SHE CAME NOT.

Her fairy-like fingers swept over the keyboard—
Her fingers so shapely and slender—
'Oh, mother, come back to me!" softly she sang,
In a voice, Oh, so soulful and tender!

In vain from her lips came the yearning refrain,
In vain were a daughter's fond wishes,
For her good old mother was out in the scullery
Washing the supper dishes.
—[Chicago Tribune.

WASTED SYMPATHY.

Aunt Sarah (during her first visit to a lat)—Mercy! Who's that poor fellow he janitor's throwing downstairs?

Hall boy (carelessly)—Oh, that's on'y one o' th' tenants, ma'am.—[New York Truth.

PLAYING FAST AND LOOSE WITH HIM.

"I thought you said this was a fast boat."

"She was when I sold her to you."

"How do you make that out?"

"Fast to the wharf."—[New York Press.

A CLEAR CASE.

Solo—I shall sue this paper for libel. It calls me a liar, a beat, and a horse thief.

Bolus—You are sure to recover. You know the great principle in law, the greater the truth the greater the libel.—[Truth.

HIS STRONG PERSONALITY.

Willy—Why, Cholly, you heah? I thought I passed you on the street just now.

Cholly—Not out for an houah, deah boy.

Willy—Well, it must have been some othah fellau, with a dawg and cane just like yours.—[Brooklyn Life.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

Old Lady—Is this a genuine alligator bag?

Dealer—Yes, ma'am. I shot that alligator myself.

Old Lady—It looks rather shop-worn.

Dealer—That's where he hit the ground when he tumbled off the tree, ma'am.—New York Weekly.

ONLY ONE WAY.

Mr. Micawber—I wish I knew some nice easy way to make money.

Mrs. Micawber—Well, my dear, you might get your life insured, and then die.

DAYS OF RECKONING.

Wife—When we go anywhere now we have to walk. Before marriage you always called a carriage.

Husband—That's why we have to walk now.

REASON FOR GRIEF.

Old Gentleman—What's the matter?

Little Boy (crying)—Papa gave me a penny to buy a school pencil, and now—boo, hoo, hoo!

Old Gentleman—Well, here's another one. How did you happen to lose it?

Small Boy—I—I didn't lose it; I—I spent it for candy and—and lost the candy.—[Good News.

A GREAT STATE.

Mr. Gotham—California is a great State, I hear.

Mr. Oakland—Great! It's immense. Everything grows like mad. I can remember when the first grapes were planted, when the first fruit trees blossomed, and the first market garden was started. Now look at us! We could supply the world! Why, sir, if you plant one grain of corn this year, you'll need a whole factory to make agricultural machinery for you next year.

Mr. Gotham—You don't say. I have been told, too, that California has five natural bridges.

Mr. Oakland—Yes, that's so, and it isn't two years since we planted the first one.—[New York Weekly.

CONSULTING HIS TASTES.

Little Boy—Do you like to go boating in the summer?

Grandpa (anxious to inculcate caution)—N-o, my son, I'm afraid I'd get drowned.

Little boy—Do you like to go skating in the winter?

Grandpa—No—I'm afraid I might fall and hurt myself.

Little Boy (after some thought)—Do you like to turn somersets on a feather bed?—[Good News.

A PECULIAR FAMILY.

"That office boy of yours seems to be quite smart and intelligent."

"Yes; and he comes of a very peculiar family."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. There is never any sickness in it during the winter. His uncles, aunts, grandfathers and grandmothers all die in fine weather. In short, during the base ball season."—[New York Press.

GREATEST OF HIS SET.

"Wheah is Chollie? I have not met the deah boy faw a week."

"He went to Lunnon to get his haih cut."—[Indianapolis Journal.

A PERPLEXING SITUATION.

Clerk—Madam, this letter is over weight.

Cora Spondence—Why, how is that?

Postal Clerk—You have put two Columbian stamps on it.—[Puck.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

She—Do you think it possible for a man to love two women at once?

He—Yes, fifty at once, if they were all like you.—[New York Press.

APPROPRIATE MOURNING.

Mrs. Newbride—Why! You are in second mourning, and your husband has not been dead a week!

Mrs. Weed—But he was my second husband, you know!—[Puck.

A MARKET SCENE.

Fish Dealer—Can I sell you a nice green turtle to-day, ma'am?

Mrs. Newbride—No; if you have any ripe ones I'll take a couple.

ANOTHER WANT SUPPLIED.

Mr. Gotham—What's that? Went over to Europe and made a fortune in one year?

Mr. Getthere—Yep.

"My goodness! What line?"

"Hammers and chisels."

"Of all things! Who bought them?"

"American tourists."—[New York Weekly.

Sentenced to Matrimony.

A young man and a young woman were contesting possession of a piece of property, the one claiming under an old lease, the other under an old will.

"It strikes me," said the Justice, "that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate this law suit. The plaintiff seems to be a respectable young man, and this is a very nice young woman. They can both get married and live upon the farm. If they go on with the law proceedings the property will all be frittered away among the lawyers, who, I am sure, are not ungallant enough to wish the marriage not to come off."

The lady blushed and the young man stammered that they "liked each other a little bit," so a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff on the condition of his promise to marry the defendant within two months—a stay of execution being put to the verdict till the marriage ceremony should be completed.

This is about the first couple ever sentenced to matrimony in a court of law.—[The Gripsack.

The Red Apples of Oregon.

The romance of the red apples of Oregon in the gold decade is one of the idylls of our past; one that we never expect to see revived, dearly as we cherish it. It was part and parcel of the extravagance of that period, and as graphic in its way as tales of Ormuz and of Ind—fitting accompaniment to California's dream of gold. The Oregonian of the forties is becoming scarce; only enough are left for object lessons. There is come to the Pacific a generation that knew little or nothing of the rhapsody of the golden age. These men are practical; $1 a bushel seems price enough for them. Years ago a few men, not farmers, attempted to make a pleasure of horticulture and planted trees to vary the monotony of sedentary life. They were often professional men.—[New York Tribune.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Sleepers Awakened."

TEXT: "*Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept.*"—I Corinthians xv., 20.

On this glorious Easter morning, amid the music and the flowers, I give you a Christian salutation. This morning Russian meeting Russian on the streets of St. Petersburg hails him with the salutation, "Christ is risen!" and is answered by his friend in salutation, "He is risen indeed!" In some parts of England and Ireland, to this very day, there is the superstition that on Easter morning the sun dances in the heavens, and well may we forgive such a superstition which illustrates the fact that the natural world seems to sympathize with the spiritual.

Hail, Easter morning! Flowers! Flowers! All of them a-voice, all of them a-tongue, all of them full of speech to-day. I bend over one of the lilies and I hear it say: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." I bend over a rose, and it seems to whisper: "I am the rose of Sharon." And then I stand and listen. From all sides there comes the chorus of flowers, saying: "If God so clothed the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

Flowers! Flowers! Braid them into the bride's hair. Flowers! Flowers! Strew them over the graves of the dead, sweet prophecy of the resurrection. Flowers! Flowers! Twist them into a garland for my Lord Jesus on Easter morning. "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be."

Oh, how bright and how beautiful the flowers, and how much they make me think of Christ and His religion that brightens our character, brightens society, brightens the church, brightens everything! You who go with gloomy countenance pretending you are better than I am because of your lugubriousness, you cannot cheat me. Pretty case you are for a man that professes to be more than a conqueror. It is not religion that makes you gloomy, it is the lack of it. There is just as much religion in a wedding as in a burial, just as much religion in a smile as in a tear.

These gloomy Christians we sometimes see are the people to whom I like to lend money, for I never see them again. The women came to the Savior's tomb, and they dropped spices all around the tomb, and those spices were the seed that began to grow, and from them came all the flowers of this Easter morn. The two angels robed in white took hold of the stone at the Savior's tomb, and they hurled it with such force down the hill that it crushed in the door of the world's sepulchre, and the stark and the dead must come forth.

I care not how labyrinthine the mausoleum or how costly the sarcophagus or however beautifully parterred the family grounds, we want them all broken up by the Lord of the resurrection. They must come out. Father and mother—they must come out. Husband and wife—they must come out. Brother and sister—they must come out. Our darling children—they must come out. The eyes that we close with such trembling fingers must open again in the radiance of that morn. The arms we folded in dust must join ours in an embrace of reunion. The voice that was hushed in our dwelling must be returned. Oh, how long some of you seem to be waiting—waiting for the resurrection, waiting! And for these broken hearts to-day I make a soft, cool bandage out of Easter flowers.

My friends, I find in the risen Christ a prophecy of our own resurrection, my text setting forth the idea that as Christ has arisen so His people will rise. He—the first sheaf of the resurrection harvest. He—"the first fruits of them that slept." Before I get through this morning I will walk through all the cemeteries of the dead, through all the country graveyards, where your beloved ones are buried, and I will pluck off these flowers, and I will drop a sweet promise of the gospel—a rose of hope, a lily of joy on every tomb—the child's tomb, the husband's tomb, the wife's tomb, the father's grave, the mother's grave, and while we celebrate the resurrection of Christ we will at the same time celebrate the resurrection of all the good. "Christ the first fruits of them that slept."

If I should come to you this morning and ask you for the names of the great conquerors of the world, you would say Alexander, Cæsar, Philip, Napoleon I. Ah! my friends, you have forgotten to mention the name of a greater conqueror than all of these—a cruel, a ghastly conqueror. He who rode on a black horse across Waterloo and Atlanta and Chalons, the bloody hoofs crushing the hearts of nations. It is the conqueror Death.

Again and again has he done this work with all generations. He is a monarch as well as a conqueror; his palace a sepulcher; his fountains the falling tears of a world. Blessed be God, in the light of this Easter morning I see the prophecy that his scepter shall be broken and his palace shall be demolished. The hour is coming when all who are in their graves shall come forth. Christ risen, we shall rise. Jesus "the first fruits of them that slept." Now, around this doctrine of the resurrection there are a great many mysteries.

You come to me this morning and say, "If the bodies of the dead are to be raised, how is this and how is that?" And you ask me a thousand questions I am incompetent to answer, but there are a great many things you believe that you are not able to explain. You would be a very foolish man to say, "I won't believe anything I can't understand."

I find my strength in this passage. "All who are in their graves shall come forth." I do not pretend to make the explanation. You can go on and say "Suppose a returned missionary dies in Brooklyn. When he was in China, his foot was amputated. He lived years after in England, and there he had an arm amputated. He is buried to-day in Greenwood. In the resurrection will the foot come from China, will the arm come from England, and will the different parts of the body be reconstructed in the resurrection? How is that possible?"

You say that "the human body changes every seven years, and by seventy years of age a man has had ten bodies. In the resurrection which will come up?" You say, "A man will die and his body crumble into dust and that dust be taken up into the life of the vegetable. An animal may eat the vegetable; men eat the animal. In the resurrection that body, distributed in so many directions, how shall it be gathered up?" Have you any more questions of this style to ask? Come on and ask them. I do not pretend to answer them. I fall back upon the announcement of God's word. "All who are in their graves shall come forth."

You have noticed, I suppose, in reading the story of the resurrection that almost every account of the Bible gives the idea that the characteristic of that day will be a great sound. I do not know that it will be very loud, but I know it will be very penetrating. In the mausoleum, where silence has reigned a thousand years, that voice must penetrate. In the coral cave of the deep that voice must penetrate.

All along the sea route from New York to Liverpool at every few miles where a steamer went down departed spirits coming back hovering over the wave. There is where the City of Boston perished. Found at last. There is where the President perished. Steamer found at last. There is where the Central America went down. Spirits hovering—hundreds of spirits hovering, waiting for the reunion of body and soul. Out on the prairie a spirit alights. There is where a traveler died in the snow. Crash! goes Westminster Abbey, and the poets and orators come forth; wonderful mingling of good and bad. Crash! go the pyramids of Egypt, and the monarchs come forth.

Who can sketch the scene? I suppose that one moment before that general rising there will be an entire silence save as you hear the grinding of a wheel or a clatter of the hoofs of a procession passing into the cemetery. Silence in all the caves of the earth. Silence on the side of the mountain. Silence down in the valleys and far out into the sea. Silence.

But in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, as the archangel's trumpet comes pealing, rolling, crashing across mountain and ocean, the earth will give one terrific shudder, and the graves of the dead will heave like the waves of the sea, and Ostend and Sebastopol and Chalons will stalk forth in the lurid air, and the drowned will come up and wring out their wet locks above the billow, and all the land and all the sea become one moving mass of life—all faces, all ages, all conditions, gazing in one direction and upon one throne—the throne of resurrection. "All who are in their graves shall come forth."

"But," you say, "if this doctrine of the resurrection is true as prefigured by this Easter morning, Christ, 'the first fruits of them that slept,' Christ rising a promise and a prophecy of the rising of all His people, can you tell us something about the resurrected body?" I can. There are mysteries about that, but I shall tell you three or four things in regard to the resurrected body that are beyond guessing and beyond mistake.

In the first place, I remark, in regard to your resurrected body, it will be a glorious body. The body we have now is a mere skeleton of what it would have been if sin had not marred and defaced it. Take the most exquisite statue that was ever made by an artist and chip it here and chip it there with a chisel and batter and bruise it here and there and then stand it out in the storms of a hundred years, and the beauty would be gone.

Well, the human body has been chipped and battered and bruised and damaged with the storms of thousands of years—the physical defects of other generations coming down from generation to generation, we inheriting the infelicities of past generations, but in the morning of the resurrection the body will be adorned and beautified according to the original model. And there is no such difference between a gymnast and an emaciated wretch in a lazaretto as there will be a difference between our bodies as they are now and our resurrected forms.

There you will see the perfect eye after the waters of death have washed out the stains of tears and study. There you will see the perfect hand after the knots of toil have been untied from the knuckles. There you will see the form erect and elastic after the burdens have gone off the shoulder—the very life of God in the body.

In this world the most impressive thing, the most expressive thing, is the human face, but that face is veiled with the griefs of a thousand years, but in the resurrection morn that veil will be taken away from the face, and the noonday sun is dull and dim and stupid compared with the outflaming glories of the countenances of the saved. When those faces of the righteous, those resurrected faces, turn toward the gate or look up toward the throne, it will be like the dawning of a new morning on the bosom of everlasting day! Oh, glorious resurrected body!

But I remark also, in regard to that body which you are to get in the resurrection, it will be an immortal body. Those bodies are wasting away. Somebody has said as soon as we begin to live we begin to die. Unless we keep putting the fuel into the furnace the furnace dies out. The blood vessels are canals taking the breadstuffs to all parts of the system. We must be reconstructed hour by hour, day by day. Sickness and death are all the time trying to get their prey under the tenement, or to push us off the embankment of the grave; but, blessed be God, in the resurrection we will get a body immortal.

No malaria in the air, no cough, no neuralgic twinge, no rheumatic pang, no fluttering of the heart, no shortness of breath, no ambulance, no dispensary, no hospital, no invalid's chair, no spectacles to improve the dim vision, but health, immortal health! Oh ye who have aches and pains indescribable this morning—Oh ye who are never well—Oh ye who are lacerated with physical distresses, let me tell you of the resurrected body, free from all disease. Immortal! Immortal!

I will go further and say, in regard to that body which you are to get in the resurrection, it will be a powerful body. We walk now eight or ten miles, and we are fatigued, we lift a few hundred pounds, and we are exhausted; unarmed, we meet a wild beast, and we must run or fly or climb or dodge, because we are incompetent to meet it; we toil eight or ten hours vigorously, and then we are weary, but in the resurrection we are to have a body that never gets tired. Is it not a glorious thought?

Plenty of occupation in heaven. I suppose Broadway, New York, in the busiest season of the year at noonday is not so busy as heaven is all the time. Grand projects of mercy for other worlds. Victories to be celebrated. The downfall of despotisms on earth to be announced. Great songs to be learned and sung. Great expeditions on which God shall send forth His children. Plenty to do, but no fatigue. If you are seated under the trees of life, it will not be to rest, but to talk over with some old comrade old times—the battles where you fought shoulder to shoulder.

Sometimes in this world we feel we would like to have such a body as that. There is so much work to be done for Christ, there are so many tears to be wiped away, there are so many burdens to lift, there is so much to be achieved for Christ, we sometimes wish that from the first of January to the last of December we could toil on without stopping to sleep, or take any recreation, or to rest, or even to take food—that we could toil right on without stopping a moment in our work of commending Christ and heaven to all the people. But we all get tired.

It is characteristic of the human body in this condition. We must get tired. Is it not a glorious thought that after a while we are going to have a body that will never get weary? Oh, glorious resurrection day. Gladly will I fling aside this poor body of sin and fling it into the tomb, if at Thy bidding I shall have a body that never wearies. That was a splendid resurrection hymn that was sung at my father's burial:

So Jesus slept. God's dying Son's
Passed through the grave and blessed the bed.
Rest here, blest saint, till from His throne
The morning breaks to pierce the shade.

O blessed resurrection! Speak out, sweet flowers, beautiful flowers, while you tell of a risen Christ and tell of the righteous who shall rise. May God fill you this morning with anticipation!

I heard of a father and son who among others were shipwrecked at sea. The father and the son climbed into the rigging. The father held on, but the son after a while lost his hold in the rigging and was dashed down. The father supposed he had gone hopelessly under the wave. The next day the father was brought ashore from the rigging in an exhausted state and laid in a bed in a fisherman's hut, and after many hours had passed he came to consciousness and saw lying beside him on the same bed his boy.

Oh, my friends, what a glorious thing it will be when we wake up at last to find our loved ones beside us. Coming up from the same plot in the graveyard, coming up in the same morning light—the father and son alive forever, all the loved ones alive forever, nevermore to weep, nevermore to part, nevermore to die.

May the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work, to do His will and let this brilliant scene of the morning transport our thoughts to the grander assemblage before the throne.

This august assemblage is nothing compared with it. The one hundred and forty and four thousand, and the "great multitude that no man can number," some of our best friends among them, we after awhile to join the multitude. Blessed anticipation!

My soul anticipates the day,
Would stretch her wings and soar away
To aid the song, the palm to bear
And bow, the chief of sinners, there.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

THE MOST EFFICIENT TYPE OF ENGINE.—According to Prof. Thurston's investigations, the most efficient type of engine may be said to possess the following characteristics, namely: The greatest practical range of commercial economic expansive working of steam, the fluid to enter the cylinder at the highest admissible pressure and expanded down to a minimum economical pressure at exhaust; the wastes of heat must be made a minimum, all loss of heat by conduction and radiation from the engine to be prevented if possible; and the usually much more serious waste which occurs within the engine by transfer of heat from the steam side to exhaust, and re-evaporation without doing its proper work must be checked as completely as practicable—this latter condition as well as commercial considerations limiting the degree of expansion allowable, as it also dictates the high speed of the engine; the largest amount of work must be done by the engine that it is capable of performing with due regard to the preceding desiderata—this rule rendering it necessary to drive the engine up to the highest speed and to adopt the highest practicable mean steam pressure.

ARE THE MATERIALS OF THE EARTH AND THE SUN SIMILAR?—In a recent discussion before the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers of the theory that the earth must be composed of the same materials as the sun, it was urged that such a view receives striking confirmation from the spectroscope, by means of which instrument it has been demonstrated that there exist in the sun many of our metals, particularly iron, in the state of vapor—while meteoric stones, which belong to the same order of substances as the planets, have been found, by actual analysis, to be largely composed of iron and its carbides. Again, the law of the diffusion of gases would lead to the presumption that on the condensation of the metallic vapor the substances of higher specific gravity, or greater atomic weight, would collect chiefly near the centre of the future globe, while the lighter matters would tend to aggregate on the surface; and, as the mean specific gravity of the earth is about five, while that of its superficial deposits ranges from only two and one-half to four, it is thought to be evident that the interior of the globe must be composed of substances having high specific weights, such as iron, for example, which ranges between seven and eight. Moreover it is certain that the rocks at a comparatively short distance down from the surface exist in a highly heated if not in a molten condition.

SENDING WRITING AND PHOTOGRAPHS OVER AN ELECTRIC WIRE.—An exhibition of the workings of the Gray telautograph was given to newspaper men at the office of the company on the seventh floor of No. 80 Broadway, New York, last Tuesday. The invention is different from the telephone in that the latter transmits speech, while this later device enables a sender to write at one end of any complete circuit and his handwriting is reproduced in fac-simile at the other: thus the sender and receiver each has a record of every message and reply. If the receiver is absent when the message is sent he will find the message on his return. One advantage is the secrecy which its work insures. The sender sits in his office; he calls up the central office and asks to be put in communication with a certain number. This done he writes upon a scroll on the top of the instrument, and as he writes his handwriting and signature are reproduced upon a similar scroll placed before the receiver at the other end. Meanwhile the operator in the Central is ignorant of what is passing between the persons in communication. An artist in like manner can transmit a sketch. An ordinary lead pencil is used by the sender. The receiving pen at the other end of the circuit moving simultaneously with the pencil of the sender, is a capillary glass tube, placed at the junction of two aluminium arms. The pen is supplied with ink which flows from a reservoir through a small rubber tube placed in one of these arms. Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Ill., is the inventor. T. M. Logan, of New York, is President of the Company. The factory is at Highland Park, Ill.

Remarkable Tenacity of Life.

The pious Doctor Shirely Palmer tells a fish story that is calculated to make the members of the St. Louis Hunting and Fishing Association (to use a strictly original expression), "turn green with envy." By some hook or crook, hook no doubt, Mr. Palmer came into possession of a fine brace of tench. They were a lively pair of finny beauties when the Doctor took them home with the idea of slaughtering them for his Sunday dinner. Placing them in a pail of water he put them into the larder and thought no more about the matter. That night at midnight he was aroused, so he says, by a groan proceeding from the aforesaid larder. Inspection of the room explained the mystery. One of the fish had sprung from the basin or pail and lay gasping upon the floor, every now and then uttering sounds similar to those which had disturbed Mr. Palmer. Next day both fish were prepared for dinner, but such were their tenacity of life that both, after having undergone the process of scaling and evisceration, sprang from the pan and wriggled about on the floor as though they had but recently been removed from their native element.

The above is told as a scientific fact, not as a "fish story," or in the way of a joke.—[St. Louis Republic.

The Hay Saver.

"The hay-saver" is the name of a new and rather droll invention. It is described as being "a three-sided device, which enables the horse to insert his head into the manger, but does not permit any lateral movement of it." What the horse thinks of the device can only be conjectured. He doubtless regards it as an unwarrantable and mighty mean interference with one of his inalienable rights, the right to move his head as he chooses while partaking of the simple fare, the consumption of which renders him equal to the good and faithful service which he renders man. He ought to kick, the horse ought to.—[New York

Greece Soon to be an Island.

The scheme for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth has had its periods of trouble and depression like other and greater enterprises of the same character, but it appears to be now rapidly approaching completion. The concession was originally granted by the Greek Government in May 1881, to General Turr, with whom was associated M. de Lesseps. After the original capital had been absorbed and the operations for some time suspended, the operations were taken up by a new company, who in 1890 entered into a contract with a firm who undertook to complete the works on March 10, 1893, under a penalty of $20,000 per month for any delay after that date; but, unfortunately, about this time last year a waterspout passed over the works, flooding the excavations. The disaster necessitated a slight extension of the term, but the contractors now promise that a large steamer will go through the canal on the twenty-third of April next. Great efforts are being made to render the system of lighthouses adequate. The Corinth Canal, which will have cost from first to last $13,750,000, will be lit by electricity, with two powerful lights at each end and a row of lights through its entire length. —London News.

HOUSEMAID—"Oh, Professor, Professor, just think, I have actually swallowed a pin." Professor (looking up from his book)—"What! you've swallowed a pin? Well, here's another one for you."—Fliegende Blaetter.

THE moon is most silvery when it is on the quarter stretch.

Dyspepsia Preventative.

An experienced physician is credited by the Western Rural with the following gratuitous prescription, faithful use of which, he avers, would do away with dyspepsia eleven times out of twelve:

"People not habitually great eaters are guilty of serious indiscretion in the time and manner of taking food. Half the people I know have violent attacks of indigestion because they persist in eating hearty meals when in an exhausted condition. They seem never able or willing to realize that there are times when the system is in no fit state to grapple with a full meal. They come in tired and hungry, almost ravenous, not thinking that maybe a good deal of what they consider hunger is gastric irritation, then sit down to a table and overtax the already strained vital powers. As a rule no person should eat when very hungry. The wise thing to do is to drink a cup of water with three or four tablespoonfuls of milk in, sit down five minutes and then begin slowly to eat and eat very sparingly."

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Love your enemies, and you won't have any trouble about treating them right.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

One of the best of housekeepers is the woman who hates dirt.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Some shepherds pay the most attention to the fattest sheep.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

The Argument Used

BY the makers of the second-class baking powders to induce the dealer to push them off on Royal consumers is that they cost less than Royal and afford the dealer much more profit.

But you, madam, are charged the same price for them as for the absolutely pure Royal, which is perfectly combined from the most highly refined and expensive materials. The lower cost of the others is caused by the cheap, impure materials used in them, and the haphazard way in which they are thrown together.

Do you wish to pay the price of the Royal for an inferior baking powder, made from impure goods, of 27 per cent. less strength? If you buy the other powders, insist upon having a corresponding reduction in price.

HALL'S ★ ★ ★

City of Toledo, Lucas Co., State of Ohio. } S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Frank J. Cheney

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

NOTARIAL SEAL LUCAS CO., O.

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

CATARRH

TESTIMONIALS:

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says. "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines

PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

CURE THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Testimonials sent free on application. ★ ★ ★ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FREE Illustrated Publications, WITH MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT AND LOW PRICE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS

The best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, [illegible] N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 35 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Magic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 229 W. 46th St., N.Y. Cures Sick Headache

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

LOOK FOR Two Beautiful Ladies COMPANION PICTURES

You will find one on a box of HOME TACKS, with several apartments, and all different sized TACKS, adapted to all the various Home uses—the other on a box of HOME NAILS, containing several different sized NAILS, just what are needed for every day use.

Made solely by the Atlas Tack Corp'n, Boston

Warehouses.—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.

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Every home needs them. Every dealer sells them.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, RIPANS TABULES act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 30c. Package (4 boxes), $1. For free samples address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled: $12 a day. Write quick. BROWARD, Phila., Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

BNU 15

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so-called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APRIL 6.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

THE LOCAL OPTION BILL DEFEATED.

The friends of local option were greatly surprised at the blow given them in the overwhelming defeat of the bill drafted by Jndge Agnew permitting counties and cities to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell liquor. The bill was amended in committee of the whole by allowing boroughs to vote separately on the question, but the House rejected the amendments and voted on the bill substantially as introduced.

When the measure was upon second reading it received enough votes to indicate its success on final passage with a full attendance, but only 66 members of the 167 who voted gave it their support on Tuesday. This result disposes of local option legislation for this session.

Senators on the Boycott Cases.

A resolution on the investigation of the subject caused a debate in the U. S. Senate on the recent judicial decisions concerning boycotts. Senator Gorman, of Marylrnd, thought such decisions made serfs of railroad employes and this sentiment was echoed by Senator Voorhees, of Indiana. Senator Vest, of Missouri, also a Democratic party leader, on the other hand contended that there was nothing startling or revolutionary in the opinions. They affirmed what every lawyer knew to be common law. Senator Platt, Republican, of Connecticut, closed the debate with the suggestion that it was not wise to attack the judiciary of the United States. If the courts had made any mistake in the recent decisions the Supreme Court of the United States would set it right.

Be Careful How You Speak.

"Be careful how you speak of the character of the girl whom you don't know to be anything but pure. It is the most vital spot in which you can stab her, and it is too bad that spotless character should be questioned because some monger has seen fit to cast reproach upon it. You may rob her of her diamonds or her personal property, but when you take from her her character you take something which you are unable to restore, and which leaves her poorer than a beggar. A man has the whole world before him upon which to depend, but when you take away the character of a girl you leave her with practically nothing.

THE SENATE committee on education decided to report the Farr compulsory education bill and his bill providing for free text books, with amendments. The compulsory educational bill has been amended by excepting from its operations any child who has received instruction from any teacher for sixteen weeks in any one year, and the other bill by striking out the provision authorizing the imposition of a three-mill tax in case any district is una ble to pay for the free text books.

SPEAKING OF pension reform, says the Butler *Herald*, what would be wrong with looking after a case where a man hale and hearty gets $24 a month who is worth $10,000, when a neighbor who is shot full of holes hobbles around not able to earn a decent living, and getting only $6 a month? Yet such things are.

Why It Is The Best.

Pan-Tina.

1—It cures Coughs and Colds.
2—Strengthens weak Lungs.
3—Relieves and cures Asthma.
4—Insures you against La Grippe.
5—Robs Croup of its terrors.
6—Cures when all else fails. 25 and 50 cents.

Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D Murray Drug Store.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Lively Times in Bedford County.

Liquor licenses have previous to this year caused excitement in Bedford county, but one of the recent ones granted have been provocative of more than the usual amount, as the following taken from the Saxton *Herald* shows:

The town of Langdondale, a mining village on the mountain above Hopewell, has been the scene of lively incidents during the past few days. And it has been all on account of a liquor license recently granted at that place. The town boasts of having one of the finest hotels in the county. At the recent license court a license was granted to Isaac M. Taylor, who leases the hotel from Samuel Langdon. The court refused to grant Taylor the license unless he showed the lease from Langdon. After the license was granted it appears that Langdon wanted to control the bar, and this Taylor refused. A general rumpus followed and it is said that Langdon had men employed to guard the house and spirits flowed free and heads grew big. Reports say that in the heat of hostilities the license was torn into shreds.—*Gazette.*

Lochren Visits Gettysburg.

Judge Lochren, of Minnesota, the new pension commissioner, on Saturday visited the battlefield at Gettysburg, and with Secretary Hamilton, of the Memorial association, located the site for a $20,000 monument of the First Michigan infantry. It will stand near the "Bloody Angle," where Pickett's assault was repulsed, and in which the Minnesota regiment suffered such awful loss. Commissioner Lochren, who went in as a first lieutenant, came out in command of the remnants.

Large Guns.

Two monster Krupp guns, en route to the World's Fair, passed through Tyrone Saturday evening. The heavier of the two weighed 140,000 pounds which rested on a bridge weighing 23,300 pounds. The bridge spanned two trucks of 45,000 weight, thus making a total weight of the load on wheels 208,300 pounds. The biggest Krupp gun, however, is expected to pass over that division in a few days. The combined weight of this gun and car carrying is 445,000 pounds.

Reducing Expenses.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company, between Altoona and Pittsburg, has suspended thirty-nine carpenters for a month, the purpose being to reduce the expenses. A number of plumbers, painters and tinners will also be suspended in the near future. The hours of the track-walkers have been reduced from twelve to nine.

The Kettle Creek Railroad.

About eight hundred men are now at work constructing the Kettle Creek railroad which when completed will extend to Cross Forks, a point about six miles above Hammersley's Forks. It is quite probable that the road will be extended further down the creek, and will open up rich fields of coal and fire clay that have heretofore been unmarketable.

Dr. Briggs' Supporters Lead.

The election by the New York presbytery for delegates to the general assembly at Washington resulted in the choice of Rev. Drs. Alexander, Tompkins, Brown, Spinning, Booth, Chambers and Wylie. Of these the first four are Briggs men. Dr. Brown, who is Dr. Briggs' counsel, led in the voting.

NEW APPORTIONMENT.

A new apportionment bill has been offered in the House. It suits the Republicans, as it would give the Democrats nine out of thirty districts. Centre is in the following:

Twenty-third—Blair, Clearfield, Centre and Cameron.

Let's Consolidate.

New York wants to consolidate with Brooklyn. Pittsburg wants to consolidate with Allegheny city. We might as well take the consolidation fever here and have Centre Hall consolidate with Bellefonte on one side and Spring Mills on the other. Let's have consolidation, by all means.

Sold His Photopraph Gallery.

M. S. Derstine has disposed of his photograph gallery to W. O. Towns, of Winchester, Virginia. The purchaser will take possession of same in June.

Two Judges.

Lancaster has two judges on the bench, and these indulge in quarrels upon every slight occasion that turns up in court.

For Treasurer.

Ex-commissioner A. J. Greist, announces his name in this issue as a candidate for Treasurer.

Gephart Elected.

J. W. Gephart has been elected one of the directors of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company.

——"Little Trixie" in Garman's Opera House, Monday evening, April 17th promises to be a rare treat. Don't fail to see it—you will enjoy it, music fine, her dancing not to be equaled.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

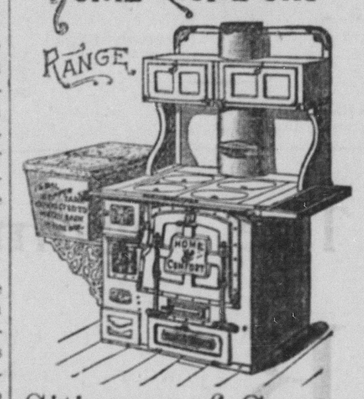
What Am I To Do?

This is the oft expression of the weary sufferers with Rheumatism, Neuralgia and other painful diseases. The whole human frame is tortured and racked with pain. It is well to remember no known medicine equals Red Flag Oil for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains and Bruises. Price 25 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

——Our suits for men and boys can not be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——Boozer Bros. have a big assortment of horse collars from 75 cents up.

HOME COMFORT RANGE



Citizens of Centre and Clinton County!

You'll have for the first time an opportunity of procuring the celebrated

HOME COMFORT --RANGE--

made entirely of malleable iron and steel.

For superior cleanliness it has no equal.

For convenience no superior.

For durability and fuel saver no competitor,

When the solicitor calls on you look and see for yourself. A greater improvement over the stove than the stove was over the old fire place.

WROUGHT IRON RANGE Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established 1864—

Paid up capital $500,000.

13apr4t

SHERIFF SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house, in the Boro of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 22nd day of April 1893 at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate:

All defendants right title and interest in that certain tract or piece of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Beech and running thence north 47° E. 68¾ perches to stones on the southerly side of Beech Creek, thence along the southerly side of said creek south 70° E. 11 perches, thence south 63° E. 18 perches to the abutments of Hall's Dam, thence south 47° west 69½ perches to a Juneberry, thence north 62° west 28 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 11 acres and 74 perches neat measure. Thereon erected.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John M. Herr.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage of land situate lying and being in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at the southwest corner of Pine and North Second sts., thence by line of said north Second street sixty-six (66) feet to a post in line of lot of Joseph Haines estate, thence by line of said Haines lot sixty (60) feet to a post at the corner of lot of Jas. Passmore, thence by line of said Passmore's lot sixty-six (66) feet to a post in said Pine street and thence by line of said street sixty (60) feet to a post the place of beginning. Thereon erected a store building, butchershop, livery stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Dutcher.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Hickory thence by land of Joel Hancock south 47 degrees west 142 perches to stone corner, thence south 41degrees west 251 perches to a corner, thence north 57 degrees, east 143 perches to a corner, thence south 41 degrees, east 232 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 216 acres and 34 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a small house, stable and other outbuildings,

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Watson and Julia Watson.

ALSO.

All that certain piece parcel or tract of land situate and lying in the township of Union in the county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on line of land of Mrs. Stine and at corner of land of R. T. Comley, thence along line of Mrs. Stine north 47¼ degrees east 42 5-10 perches to post, thence north 54 degrees, west along lands of Hoops and Ingrams 148 5-10 perches to lands of heirs of John Stere, thence along said lands of the heirs of John Stere, south 56½ degrees, west 49-7-10 perches to stone on line of lands of R. T. Comley, thence along lands of R. T. Comley south 55¾ degrees, east 157 3-10 perches to stones on line of Mrs. Stine, the place of beginning, containing 42 acres and 16 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a small house, small barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of F. G. Ingram.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, in the county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on Bald Eagle creek adjoining lands of G. H. Lyman, thence in a northerly direction along lands of said G. H. Lyman, to lands of Curtin and Company, thence east along lands of Curtin and Company, to public road and the other lands of said Curtin and Company, to Bald Eagle creek, thence west along said Bald Eagle creek to the place of beginning. Containing 125 acres more or less. Thereon erected a house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. L. Barnhart.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of ground situate and lying in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on a street lately laid out, thence north 80 feet to the edge of an alley, thence west along the line of said alley 33 feet to a post, thence south in straight line 80 feet to the line of aforesaid street lately laid out, thence east along the line of street 33 feet to the place of beginning. Thereon erected a house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. P. Hoover.

ALSO.

The said building is located on a lot or place of ground situate in the township of Boggs, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones thence by land of John Rockey south 43 degrees east 95 perches to stones, thence along land of John Neiman north 57½ degrees east 18 4-10 perches, thence south 82 degrees east 28 perches to stones, thence north 73½ degrees, east 25 3-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Daniel Lucas 43 degrees west 118 perches to stones thence along lands of E. Conter south 72 degrees, west 63 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 40 acres neat measure. Said building is a story and a half plank frame building, 16x24 feet, also thereon erected a stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elijah Sharp.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged till purchase money be paid in full

WM. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of April, 1893, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 24th day of April, 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of April in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.

THE PATRIOT

—o—

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

—o—

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

—o—

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to br still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good democratic teaching. The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents; on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Jan12 Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SUN.

—o—

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

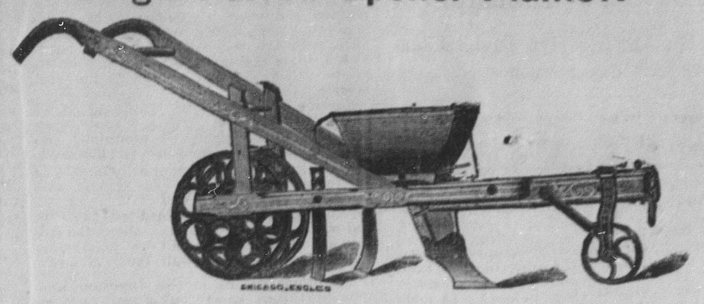
THE SUN,
New York.

STILL IN THE RING.

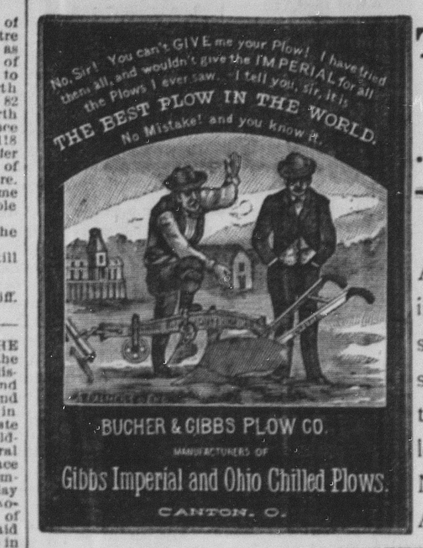
Around the evergreens you'll find our address. We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes, for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture, Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservetories. Our stock is the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Wis

Single Furrow Opener Planter.



Indestructible. Unsurpassed. Unequaled. Has No Superior. Leads Them All.


No, Sir! You can't GIVE me your Plow! I have tried them all, and wouldn't give the IMPERIAL for all the Plows I ever saw. I tell you, Sir, it is
THE BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD.
No Mistake! and you know it.
BUCHER & GIBBS PLOW CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Gibbs Imperial and Ohio Chilled Plows.
CANTON, O.

The .... .: Imperial :. ..... Plows!

We are Manufacturers Agents for all kinds of farm implements, which are constantly kept on hand at our sale sroom. Our agents will thoroughly canvass the valleys of Penns, Brush and Nittany during the month of April. Wait for them.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner

will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durke: Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.

Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1895, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, - - $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - - $6.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Please mention this paper. 18ep9m

The Press

[NEW YORK]
FOR 1893

Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies Daily.

The Most Remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

The Press is a National Newspaper.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the Press.

The Press has the brightest editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

The Press Sunday Edition is a splendid paper, covering every current topic of interest.

The Press Weekly Edition contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM
The Press has no superior in New York

THE PRESS
within the reach of all. The best and cheapest newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year,		$5.00
"	6 months,	2.50
"	one month,	.45
Daily only, one year,	- -	3.00
"	four months, -	1.00
Sunday, one year,	- -	2.00
Weekly Press, one year,	-	1.00

Send for the Press circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal Commissions.
Address,

THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

Excellent Testimonials for the Wrought Iron Range.

The following testimonials furnished by people who have purchased and are now using these ranges, and who are known to many of our readers, prove beyond a doubt that these stoves are all they are represented to be and will eventually take the place of the cast iron stove wherever they are introduced. Read what is said about them:

Lamar, Clinton Co., Pa., Mar. 20, '93.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that the Home Comfort Steel Range was sold to my neighbors in Indiana when I lived there in 1887. They were well pleased with it. Being anxious to know in regard to their durability I wrote to a friend there on March 8th, 1893, and received a reply very flattering to the range.

C. W. LOVELAND,
Manager Loveland Ax Co., Lamar, Pa.

Clintondale, Pa., March 22nd, 1893.

Wrought Iron Range Co.—We have been using your celebrated Range for some time and would say that it gives perfect satisfaction. People ordering one will make no mistake.

MR & MRS. C. H. HECKMAN.
MR. & MRS. J. E. HECKMAN.

Clintondale, Pa., March 25th, 1893.

To my neighbors, I wish to state that I purchased a Home Comfort Range from the Wrought Iron Range Company and find that it comes up to the claims of their solicitor in every particular. It does not consume more than one half the fuel our old stove did, and is an excellent baker and heater. You will not make a mistake by ordering one.

Respectfully.
C. LEHR.

Abdera, Pa.. March 10th, 1893.

Would say to the citizens of Clinton county that we purchased a Home Comfort Range from the Wrought Iron Range Company and find it a perfect success in every particular. It is exactly like the sample shown and comes up to the recommendation. Does not consume more than one half the fuel the old one did.

T. N. BICKEL.

Clintondale, Pa., March 24th, 1893.

Wrought Iron Range Company—The Range I bought gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. If I could not get another I would not part with it for one hundred dollars.

JOHN DORMAN.

Zion, Pa., March 28th, 1893.

Wrought Iron Range Company—We have purchased a Home Comfort Range and are more than pleased with it. It saves more than one-half the fuel consumed by other stoves and we place it among the first for baking, stewing and roasting.

W. B. SHAFFER.
MRS. L. SHAFFER.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

DON'T advise or practice boycotting if you desire to keep out of serious trouble. Several decisions recently, from the highest judicial tribunals, should serve as a timely warning.

ALL EYES are now being turned Chicago-ward. All Chicago eyes are being focused upon your pocket books. The smallest thing you will take out of Chicago will be the money you have left.

THE WORKINGS of the new liquor law adopted in South Carolina, will be watched all over the counrty. We print a synopsis of it in this issue of the REPORTER. The South Carolina idea is an entirely new one on this continent.

Nice Shad.

Nice roe shad were sold here within the past week at thirty cents a piece. Shad fishing is turning out well in the streams inhabited by the shad; hence they are cheap.

Will Soon Appear.

Young onions will soon make their appearance upon our breakfact tables—they are acoming, we see 'em and soon we'll smell 'em, and ther'e wholesome for all that.

SIXTY thousand dollars additional has been voted by the legislature for the Pennsylvania exhibit at the World's Fair. This makes $360,000 in all.

——The Spigelmyer Racket store does the biggest business because it does the biggest advertising.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

For years the editor of the *Burlington Junction* (Mo.,) *Post* has been subject to cramp, colic, or fits of indigestion, which prostrated him for several hours and unfitted him for business for two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy whenever occasion required, and it has invariably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

——When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

AT THIS writing it does not appear as if the state legislature would pass any law that will benefit the general public a continental copper.

THERE is lots of money made on wheat, but it is not the farmer who gets it; the wheat gamblers rake it in.

ABOUT 4000 of the World's Fair workmen have gone on a strike. We suppose all is considered *fair* now.

THE World's Fair is likely to have a big thing on exhibition wh ich is not on the program—it is a big strike.

A COUNTY school superintendent will be chosen by a convention of directors the coming May.

——C. P. Long is in Eastern cities buying merchandise for the two stores.

——Horse collars from 75 cents up at Boozer Bros.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Hesekiah Hummel, of Harris township, dec'd., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ALEX KUHN, Adm'r.
mar16.6t Boalsburg, Pa.

WANTED.—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; retail at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes.

Shepp's Photographs of the World.

Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minute. Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1.00; Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phiad , Pa., or 358 Dearburn St., Chicago, Ill. 13oc6m

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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

o——o

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

o——o

Special attention given to repairs.

o——o

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

o——o

All goods guaranteed.

o——o

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,

Millheim, - - - - - Pa

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

GOOD DEMOCRATC READING FOR 1893.

A FAMILY AND POLITICAL PAPER WHICH YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT.

ON THE FOURTH OF NEXT MARCH
GROVER CLEVELAND
WILL BE INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news. That paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 200 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of tastes. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

THE WEEKLY POST is unequaled. Fiction by great authors, poetry and miscellany that covers the world in all departments of art, science and literature. Serial novels by the great romance writers of the day. Illustrated by our own artists and mailed in sufficient time to reach subscribers for Sunday reading.

THE MARKET REPORTS—

By mail, telegraph and special reporters cover the field, especially the cattle, produce and grain markets, careful reviews of which are prepared for the weekly edition, and are unrivaled for accuracy and reliability.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The world's history every week. Correspondence at home and abroad. Special telegraphic correspondence from all news centers in Europe and America.

A GREAT PAPER

Is THE WEEKLY POST in all its departments. The largest Democratic weekly in the Union. A welcome visitor to every fireside for the young and old. An agricultural department conducted by leading practical writers. An encyclopedia of the doings of the world every week.

THE SUNDAY POST.

THE SUNDAY POST is a 20-page paper containing in every issue nearly 140 columns of reading matter. Many people prefer a Sunday paper to the usual weekly. The price of THE SUNDAY POST is $2 a year, postage prepaid.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY POST;

Single subscription, postage prepaid, one year, $1.
In clubs of five or over, postage prepaid, one year, 90 cents each, all ordered at one time.
12 copies for $10, postage prepaid, all ordered at one time.

TERMS FOR THE DAILY POST:

By mail, one year, $8, postage prepaid; 6 months $4; 3 months $2; one month, 70 cents.
DAILY and SUNDAY POST both, one year, $10.

Send for sample copies of Daily, Sunday or Weekly Post. Address

THE POST,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
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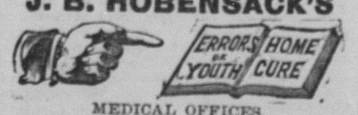

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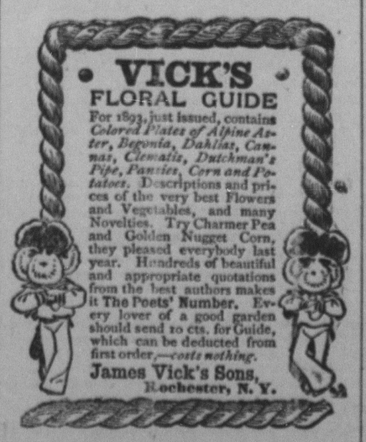

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.20 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a., m., New York, 9.30 a. m. Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4.40 p. m., Sunday only arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. PM	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 45		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 28		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.40and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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THE NEWS.

The Northwestern State Bank, of Sibley Iowa, closed its doors. Soon after the doors were closed it was announced that a general assignment had been made for the benefit of the creditors with the preferences, and H. E. Thayer was announced as the assignee.——Several additional arrests were made in the Oliver murder case in Louisville, Ky.——Swift, Armour & Norris, the Chicago packers, are said to be contemplating erecting a cluster of tanneries.——The Newfoundland seal fishery is now admitted to be a total failure for this reason, worse even than ever expected. The schooner Thrasher arrived from Bona Vista, and reports that seventeen steamers were off the north coast without seals.——A verdict of guilty as indicted was found against Charles Wisdom, who, with John Willard, both colored, April 4, 1892, murdered E. A. Dexter, proprietor of a cigar store in St. Louis. Sentence was deferred.——At a meeting of the Chicago navy it was decided to invite the crews of all leading colleges in Europe and America to participate in the acquatic sports to be held in Chicago during the World's Fair.——Henry McCost, once a prosperous business man of New York, died a drunkard in front of a cheap lodging-house.

Thomas W. Wooten, nephew of the Indianapolis city comptroller, defaulted in the sum of $20,000, the victims being his employers, Richardson & Evans. The money was spent in wheat speculation.——South Dakota Democrats protested against the appointment of Colonel Hughes East as a division in the Weather Bureau.——The insurance companies cancelled all policies on property in Antlers, I. T., on account of threats to burn the town. A special left Paris, Texas, with a strong force of deputy marshals to protect the lives and property of United States citizens.——While drinking and card-playing at the house of Abe Hughes, in Minersville, Pa., John McCray made insulting remarks to Hughes' wife, whereupon the husband seized a carving-knife and cut McCray across the abdomen, inflicting a terrible wound. McCray, who is thirty years of age and single, cannot recover.——Mrs. Frances Eddy committed suicide in a vacant lot in New York by taking a dose of carbolic acid. Her seven-year-old daugter Gladys was with her at the time, and the mother forced the child to take some of the dose also. The mother and daughter were taken to the Harlem Hospital, where the mother died.——Almost the entire business portion of Anson, Texas, was totally destroyed by fire. Out of twenty-three business houses in the town, nineteen were totally destroyed. The loss of buildings and goods will amount to over $75,000; insurance about $30,000.——William Moore, colored, was hanged in Philadelphia for murdering his rival in love.——Dennis Cloonan was executed in Pittsburg for wife murder.——The body of Mrs. Mack, fifty years old, who had been missing from her home in New York for the past two months, was found in the river at the foot of East Thirty-fourth street. An unhappy life is said to have driven the woman to commit suicide.

At an Easter celebration in Granger, Tex., a feud of thirty years' standing was wiped out by a shooting between Jim Beard and Jim Curtis. Both men were killed, and during the shooting Dore Milkers, a Bohemian girl, was seriously wounded. Beard fell first with four bullets in his body. After he fell he fired twice with effect and Curtis fell across Beard's body.——The orange industry of Southern California is at the present time in the most unsatisfactory condition known, owing to a lack of method and system in making shipments. Indiscriminate consignments and auction sales have brought about this result.——A violent wind storm passed over Fostoria, O., tearing down the walls of a cold storage warehouse. The falling walls struck a building occupied as a potato flour factory and levelled it to the ground.——The machinery, boiler, engine and contents are completely destroyed. Loss $30,000.——Wm. H. Kitchen, proprietor of the City Hotel, in the village of Rogers City Mich., committed suicide by taking a large dose of carbolic acid. He was nominee on the Republican ticket for supervisor, but was defeated. This, added to domestic trouble, made him despondent and he took his own life.——Thomas A. Brown, of Boston, is charged with matricide.——South bound throught freight train No. 209, on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway, was wrecked. The engine turned over on Buffalo Bluff draw bridge, six miles below Palatka, Fla. A. C. Knox, engineer, of Sadford; J. H. Olmstead, fireman, of Birmingham, and J. A. Lewis, of Boston, a stockman in charge of horses and mules bound for Barbersville, were killed.

The swell Colonial Clubhouse, Cambridge, Mass., with its costly furnishings, beautiful paintings and bric-a-brac, was discovered on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished some $4,000 damage had been done to the interior of the building.——Two sons of Jacob Snyder, of Port Trevorton, Pa., disputed about a trivial matter, and one struck the other on the forehead. Death resulted instantly. The murderer is in jail.——John Smith and William Mitchell were held in $2,500 bail each by Commissioner Shields, in New York, on the charge of passing counterfeit silver dollars. When the men were arrested Smith threw away several of the bogus coins, which were recovered. They are a good imitation.——Charles W. Goodspeed, a wealthy and highly connected young man of Joliet, Ill., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.——The Atlanta and Florida Railroad has been ordered sold by Judge Clark on the first Tuesday in May. The minimum price is fixed at $500,000, and the purchaser is required to assume the bonded debt.——Marshal Harris, of Forsythe, Ga., who was shot by a negro, died. The Negroes threatened to storm the jail and release the prisoner. The local militia were ordered out and dispersed the negroes. The militia remained on guard all night.——City Treasurer Strong, of Omaha, confessed to his bondsmen that he was $13,000 short in his accounts. He surrendered his property and turned over his office. An investigation is in progress.——The Houston and Texas Central Railroad, which has been in the hands of a receiver since 1885, was turned over to the Huntington syndicate.

THE Government of Spain, through the State Department, has officially tendered to the United States a gift of the reproduced flag ship of Columbus the Santa Maria, now somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico, en route to this country to participate in the naval review and for a part of the Spanish exhibit at Chicago.

CUMBERLAND IN FLAMES.

Two Fires Rage Fiercely in the Queen City.

Aid Sent From the Departments of Other Places.

A despatch from Cumberland, Md., says: A few minutes after 6 o'clock P. M., a fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, was discovered in a stable in an alleyway in the rear of the McKaig Block, on Baltimore street, bounded by Liberty and Mechanic streets, in the very heart of the city.

There was a number of wooden structures in this alleyway, and as the wind was blowing half a gale the rear of the block was soon a seething mass of flames. In quick succession the buildings on Baltimore street, occupied by the New York Clothing Company; by Charles White, dry goods; Thomas Coulehan, groceries, and Stern's clothing store, were gutted.

Meanwhile the fire was spreading rapidly up Mechanic street, and with the wind showering the sparks to remote parts of the city, a wholesale conflagration seemed certain. Mayor Hebb telegraphed for assistance to Washington, D. C.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Frederick, Md.; Frostburg, Md.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Myersdale, Pa., and Bedford, Pa.

After a six hours' hard struggle the fire was finally gotten under control, having consumed six buildings on Mechanic street and seven buildings on Baltimore street. Assistance had arrived about 11 o'clock from Martinsburg, W. Va., and Bedford, Pa. Washington had started an engine and two reels, which was stopped at Martinsburg.

In all, 11 places of business, a boarding-house and restaurant and seven dwelling-houses were completely destroyed.

While the fire was at its height up town another was started by the careless dropping of a lighted match in a frame structure in the southern portion of the city. Twelves buildings were completely destroyed before this second fire was subdued.

As nearly as can be estimated the total loss will foot up to $350,000.

CUMBERLAND AND ITS INDUSTRIES.

The City of Cumberland is the metropolis of Western Maryland. With 20,000 inhabitants it takes rank as the second largest city in Maryland in point of population and is also second in the extent of its municipal boundaries. Baltimore street is the business thoroughfare.

The banks, the Windsor and other hotels, the postoffice, newspaper offices are located upon it. A number of leading mercantile establishments front on Centre and other streets, intersecting Baltimore. At its eastern end the B. & O. tracks separate it from Baltimore avenue, on which and other streets in this section many fine residences and substantial homes are located. Near here is the West Virginia bridge over Wills creek.

The northern section of the city is composed of rows of small homes, occupied chiefly by the employees of manufactories and mills. The main street in this division of Cumberland bears the name of North Mechanic street. The postoffice is located at the corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets opposite the Second National Bank. Cumberland has three national banks, First, Second and Third, all centrally located.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

FRANCIS MURPHY'S son Tom has got 14,000 Harford men to sign the temperance pledge.

IT is said that a week seldom passes when the Century does not accept fictions by some writer who before was entirely unknown to the editors.

MR. KIPLING is said to be contemplating a new volume of verse on the lines of "Barrack-Room Ballads," the success of which has delighted him.

JOHN HOWELLS, the novelist's son, was the only American who passed the examination for admission to the Paris School of Fine Arts this year.

THE prolific Captain Charles King has under way two long army stories—one with West Point and cadet life as its theme, and it is looked upon by the author as being one of the best pieces of work he has done.

SEVERAL of the Yale graduates of Western New York are going to make an effort to have the name of Wilson S. Bissell, the Postmaster General, presented as a candidate for member of the corporation of Yale University. The election takes place on the 27th day of June next.

A venerable and accomplished man, Christian Joachim Nohn, a linguist acquainted with sixty languages (most of them Oriental), was a long familiar personage in the reading-room of the British Museum and in the cafes of Naples. He died three or four weeks ago at the age of 85. He was a Norwegian by birth.

THE Vanderbilt's decline to own newspapers. The old Commodore was once asked why he didn't get a newspaper, and he said: "My son, there are about 4,000,000 newspapers in the country. Half of them are fairly friendly. The other half are friendly at times. If I bought one the other 3,999,999 would be deadly enemies all the time. No, my son, no newspaper in mine." This is still the feeling of the Vanderbilt family.

THE alumni of Cornell University in nominating Charles S. Francis, of the Troy Times as their representative in the board of trustees, have made a capital selection. Cornell has no son who is more loyal to her interests than he. As an undergraduate it was owing largely to his skill and energy that athletics were placed on a firm footing at the university. In fact, he was the "Bob Cook" of Cornell. Since he was graduated and exchanged the oar for the pen he has continued, as opportunity offered, to serve the university with constant fidelity. Such a man can not help but make a good trustee, and hence all concerned are to be congratualated.

SAILING for home with the Bradley-Martin family, of New York, comes the British youth whose title Miss B.-Martin is to wed. He is Lord Craven, a nice looking young fellow, barely 25 with an income of £400,000 a year and three handsome country seats. He will never be Prime Minister. His chief claims to distinction have been the possessions of a perfectly appointed steamlaunch on the Thames and a magnificent houseboat, a few runs with the royal buckhounds, and a rumored engagement to a beautiful lady, Ulrica Duncombe. His principal companion is Charles Poston-Cooper, younger son of Sir Astley Paston-Cooper, and his chief occupation has been to smoke diminutive cigarettes in an amber holder studded with diamonds.

A COLUMBUS STATUE.

Coming on a Spanish Ship and to be set Up in Central Park in May.

One of the Spanish ships of war coming over to this country to take part in the naval parade, will bring to New York Sunol's statue of Columbus, which is to be erected in Central Park by the Genealogical and Biological Society. The statue will cost fifteen thousand dollars, and is to be paid for from a fund raised by subscriptions of $100 each.

The monument will be unveiled some time in May and it is hoped to have the presence on that occasion of the Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, who will then be in this country, the guest of the Government.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE arsenal at Lillie, France, was burned. Loss $1,000,000 francs.

THE evicted tenants bill was dismissed in the House of Commons, but no action was taken upon it.

Delegations of business men from Belfast and London called on Mr. Gladstone to protest against home rule.

Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, son of the late Rev. Chas. Spurgeon, has been chosen pastor of the London Tabernacle.

GERMAN traders who sold firearms to the natives in Dahomey have been expelled from that country by the French commander.

THE United States war vessel Kearsage has sailed for Hayti and will remain there to protect American interests should there be a revolution.

Monsignor Chappelle called on the Pope and was assured that Archbishop Satolli's mission in America was to restort union and concord in the church.

IT is proposed to build a canal in France from the Gironde to the Mediterranean sea. It will be 328 miles long and large enough to admit the passage of warships.

M. SAMARL, an actor of Theatre Francais, and M. Cellarius, one of the staff of the Gil-blas newspaper, fought a duel near Paris and M. Cellarius was wounded in the arm.

M. ANDRIEUX, ex-perfect of police, testified before the parliamentary commission in the Panama case, but refused to reveal the name of "X," who received 500,000 francs.

THE eminent scientist M. Saint-Ingenon predicts a succession of cyclones around the Gulf of Mexico during the summer months, owing to the moon's exceptional proximity to the earth.

NEWS from Honolulu is to the effect that the provisional government is strengthening its position at every possible point. Annexationists have formed a political organization, while royalists have bonded together in a patriotic league.

THE French Cabinet has resigned owing to an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies upon an item in the Budget. It is hinted, however, that this vote was brought about through fear of the consequence that would follow the arrest of Arton, the Panama go-between, who the government is endeavoring to apprehend.

TO OPEN THE BIG FAIR.

President Cleveland Thinks He Will Be Able to Get There.

It is stated that, while President Cleveland has not yet notified the World's Fair Committee on Public Ceremonies that he will be present at the opening of the Fair, he expects to be able to accept the committee's invitation. The President has satisfied himself that the public business will be in such a state of forwardness at that date that he can leave Washington for the few days it will require for him to witness the naval parade at New York, and start the machinery of the Fair at Chicago. The arrangements for the trip have not yet been perfected, but it is probable that President Cleveland and Cabinet will go to New York by special train over the Pennsylvania road, and after the naval parade go thence to Chicago, arriving there Sunday morning, April 30th. The President will leave Chicago for Washington Monday, as soon as he conveniently can get away from the Fair grounds. The members of the Supreme Court will also go to Chicago to attend the opening of the Fair, but do not expect to witness the naval parade.

FATAL FOOLHARDINESS.

A Worker at the World's Fair Slides Down a Roof to His Death.

Harry Flamian, a staff worker at the World's Fair, met a frightful death. He had completed some decorations on the dome of the Agricultural Building, 180 feet high, and in a spirit of bravado made a slide of thirty feet down the sloping roof, expecting to strike on the trough surrounding the base.

He gained too much momentum and was precipitated through the skylight in the valley of the roof in the floor, 150 feet sheer down through the air. He struck head first

WORLD'S FAIR.

FRENCH bronzes valued at $60,000 were received at the park last week.

NEW JERSEY has furnished tiling for the vestibule of the woman's building.

THE installation office was advised of the shipment of an immense consignment of Japanese goods.

MISS LILY IRENE JACKSON, lady manager for West Virginia, and Mrs. Rosina Ryan, lady manager at large, are in Chicago.

THE collective exhibits now stored in the woman's building are those from Great Britain, New South Wales, Ceylon, Paraguay, and New Mexico.

FIFTY-ONE hundred people visited Jackson Park last Sunday, of whom 4,500 viewed Superintendent John Thorpe's display of violets and cinerarias in the greenhouse.

MRS. COPE and Mrs. Bond, members of the Royal British Woman's Committee, are in Chicago in charge of the woman's exhibit from Great Britain. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick is now en route for Chicago to assist in the installation of the woman's exhibit sent from England.

V. ZEGGIO, the Royal Italian Commissioner to the fair, accompanied by Signor Nello Nelli, secretary of the commission, and Lieutenant Camillo Ricchiardi, correspondent for the Piedmontese Gazette, of Turin, called upon the officials in the administration building.

COMMISSIONER ZEGGION says that the Italian Government steamship Eridano, carrying the largest part of the Italian exhibit, is expected to arrive at Portland, Me., the latter part of this week. The remainder of the Italian exhibit comes in one of the German Lloyd steamers and is about due.

THE Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland has advised Chief Buchanan that the society will make a special offering of $700 for Clydesdale horses exhibited at the exposition, registered in either the American Clydesdale Stud Book or the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada (appendix included.)

DR. H. N. ALLEN, United States Secretary of Legation at Korea, who is also special World's Fair Commissioner for that country, has arrived. Dr. Allen in his capacity as special commissioner will superintend the placing of the Korean exhibit, but Korea will send a native commissioner who is expected to arrive early in May.

EIGHTEEN large cases of Korean exhibits are stored in the manufactures building. Among the articles are minerals, fabrics, silk and cotton, grass cloths, hemp, lion and tiger skins and furs, deer horn, implements of war and the chase, household ware, utensils, native costumes, inlaid ware, bric-a-brac and curios. Some very large sedan chairs peculiar to the country are also included in the collection.

THE committee on ceremonies of the Board of Lady Managers has been organized. Mrs. Potter Palmer is chairman and Mrs. General John A. Logan is vice-chairman. Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke was made secretary. The committee is engaged in preparing a programme of ceremonies for the dedication of the woman's building upon opening day, May 1st, and a programme which will give the Board of Lady Managers a representative place in the general ceremonies of that occasion.

TEN MINERS KILLED.

Suffocated in the Neilson Colliery at Shamokin.

The Colliery is one of the Largest and best Known in the Region.

One of the most distressing disasters that ever occurred in the anthracite region followed the explosion of a lamp in the hands of a Hungarian employed in the Neilson colliery, near Shamokin, Pa. The colliery, which is operated by J. Langdon & Co., is one of the largest and best known in the region, furnishing work to its one thousand employes the year round.

Fire followed the explosion, and the smoke which rushed through the air shafts caught ten men who had just gone to work in a vein above the scene of the explosion and smothered them to death.

The fire started about twenty feet from the bottom of the slope, in an oil-house. About ten minutes to 7 a Hungarian was filling his lamp and it exploded, igniting the oil about him. He rushed from the oil-house and the flames spread with rapidity.

Attempts were made to fight the fire but those who started to do so were compelled to flee for their lives. They succeeded in reaching the bottom of the shaft and were hauled to the surface along with some belated miners who owe their lives to the fact that they did not go to work at their usual time. The ten men who lost their lives were at work in the Red Ash vein, located nearly 100 feet above where the fire broke out. Through an air way from the lower vein to the Red Ash vein the smoke poured, suffocating the unfortunates like rats in a trap.

Almost the entire town gathered in the vicinity of the burning mine, from the air passage of which great volumes of smoke were issuing. The scenes were most distressing. The wives and children of the imprisoned men uttered agonizing cries and implored the men in the crowd to rescue their loved ones.

Only two mules were gotten out alive. Five were found with their necks resting over each other's bodies. How they got together in this position is a mystery. There are altogether thirty dead mules in the mine.

Orders were issued to turn Carbon Run creek into the mine. This will take a month, and many more months will follow before the mine will be in condition to resume operations. Meanwhile the one thousand men and boys who have been working in the mine will have to seek employment elsewhere.

WORK AND WORKERS.

DESPATCHES from St. John, Newfoundland, say that the prospects for the seal fishery are very gloomy.

THE grievances of the conductors and the brakemen of the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have been amicably adjusted.

THE Bellfonte Furnace Company, whose plant at Bellefonte, Penna., has been idle for three years, will resume operations next week, giving employment to 1000 men.

SEVENTY-FIVE core makers employed at the Worthington Pump works, at Elizabeth, N. J., struck work on account of the firm's refusal to discharge a non-Union man who has been employed for two weeks.

CHIEF ARTHUR, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was on the stand in the United States Court at Toledo in the suit for damages brought against him by the Ann Arbor Railroad. A decision in the case is likely to be given this week.

THE Department of State is informed by Minister Egan that the Chilean Department of Public Works is contracting with the Rogers Locomotive Works for a number of locomotives, and that the department in question will in future give a decided preference to the manufactures of the United States.

GENERAL MANAGER PECK, of the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Railroad, at San Antonio, informed Grand Master Wilkenson, of the Order of Railway Trainmen, and the local Grievance Committee that he would consider a contract with the men when the differences between the trainmen and the conductors were harmonized.

GRAND CHIEF RAMSEY, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, is authority for the statement that there is a movement on foot to organize a new Railway Federation. It will be composed of all classes of railway employes, from engineer to boiler-makers. A strike cannot be ordered by any one organization without the full consent of all the other Orders.

THE Clothing Manufacturers' Association in New York city, had summonses issued against the leaders of the United Garment Cutters and of the American Federation of Labor to appear in Court and show cause why they should not restrain from boycotting the manufacturers. The men appeared before Judge Lawrence, and an adjournment for one week was granted on the condition that in the meantime the garment cutters should not issue any more boycotting circulars.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The Collapse of a Church in Russia Causes a Great Disaster.

It has been reported in Vienna that the Russian Orthodox Church at Gudral, Russia, was blown down by a hurricane during the Easter services.

When the winds shook the building there was a stampede of worshippers, but more than 100 are believed to have been killed when the church collapsed.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

SMALL POX has become epidemic in the old men's pavilion in the Jersey City Almshouse.

GEORGE DOW, Henry Dow, Jr., and Frank Ackerson, young men, were drowned at Marietta, Ohio, by the capsizing of their boat.

By a collision between trains on the Northwestern Railroad in Chicago, Frank Usains was fatally and two other passengers were seriously injured.

MRS. VINCENT OLIVER, her sister, Mrs. Walker, and the latter's child were killed at New Iberia, Louisiana, by a railroad train, while attempting to drive across the tracks.

NEWS reached Winnipeg of a slide on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, mountain division branch, in which a number of snow sheds were carried away. Twelve men were buried under the sheds. Two men have been taken out dead.

MRS. JOHN TAYLOR, while carrying her three-year-old daughter in her arms, tried to board a train at Spring Mill, Pennsylvania, and both were thrown under the wheels. The child's legs were cut off and the mother was injured about the head and back.

RICARDO GONZALESEZ, of Hallowell, Maine, fatally poisoned his two little children by giving them oil of chenopodium, in ignorance as to its effect. When the father realized what he had done he became insane and attempted suicide.

JOHN MAHON, a miner was suffocated in No. 1 shaft, at Nanticoke, Penna. He entered the mine with a naked lamp and fired a small quantity of gas, enough to set the wooden brattice on fire. Before he could get out of the place he was overcome by the fumes and smoke. The fire was extinguished after a few hours of hard work.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

THE Election Committee of the House at Harrisburg reported in favor of the seating of Taggart in place of Baker, now sitting from Montgomery county.

THROUGH the action of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania World's Fair Board in rescinding the appropriation of $4,000 for the dedication expenses, all formal exercises may be abandoned.

IT was reported that Colonel O. E. McClellan, superintendent of the Middle Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, will be the new chief of the railway mail service at Washington.

W. J. RUGH, Pittsburg, was elected grand commander of the Knights of Malta, in session at Lancaster.

DENNIS CLOONAN, who murdered his wife in March, 1892, was executed at Pittsburg.

THE various pieces making up the magnificent exhibit of the Bethlehem Iron Works at the World's Fair, started for Chicago.

THE Wilkesbarre & Wyoming Traction Company and the Scranton & Pittston Passenger Railway Company are at war over the possession of streets in the borough of Taylor.

MRS. ELLSWORTH MILLER, of Cold Springs, give birth to a boy and two girls, making 17 children that she has borne, though only 31 years old.

EASTER was celebrated with the quaint Moravian ceremonies at sunrise in Bethlehem and in all the towns of the State the day was appropriately observed in the churches.

TEN miners were suffocated through the explosion of a lamp in Neilson Shaft, Shamokin.

FOUR persons were killed and twenty-two injured by fire which destroyed the Higgin's House, Bradford. A number of people are missing.

IN the suit of breach of promise of Miss Alice B. Goodley against Samuel L. Clayton, the jury at Media found a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff.

MARCUS HOOK protests against the Crescent Pipe Line Company running its line along the river front of that borough.

A RECEIVER was asked at Reading for the Joanna Heights Camp Meeting Association.

Two young women, Blanche Keister and Maggie Blair, were drowned near Butler by the overturning of their boat.

A GREAT body of water that had accumulated in an abandoned working of No. 3 Colliery, Hazleton, broke through into the fifth lift of Laurel Hill Colliery, adjoining, as the result of a blast in the latter. A large number of miners' lives were imperiled, but all were rescued with the exception of three, believed to be dead.

THE new officials elected in February were installed in office in many of the cities through the State.

JUDGE SCHUYLER, at Easton, rendered an important decision regarding the marking of the baker ballot and the throwing out of alleged improperly marked ballots.

CHARLES W. DIEFENDERFER was appointed receiver for the Orwigsburg Shoe Manufacturing Company.

ONE-THIRD of a mile of Chester township was annexed to the city of Chester.

JUDGE SADLER, at Carlisle, compelled sixty liquor license remonstrants to bear a part of the cost of contest.

THE electric railroad war between the Allentown and Bethlehem Rapid Transit Company and the Lehigh Valley Traction Company is at an end.

THE work of rescuing the three miners entombed in the Laurel Hill mine, near Hazleton, is progressing slowly, as the workings are choked up with debris and water. It is said that two mine laborers are missing and may also be in the wrecked mine.

A convention was held in Harrisburg of temperance people interested in the passage of the Agnew local option bill.

FIERCE mountain fires are raging near South Bethlehem, Hollidaysburg, New Bloomfield and other parts of the State.

JAMES WRIGHT, a negro, was arrested for entering a house in Bristol, but just as he was being put in the jail he escaped.

A MAN named Bumsby in Coal Center has offered to pay all the taxes and donate $100 to each of the three churches if he is not opposed in obtaining a liquor license.

EDWARD YOUSE, a notorious boy burglar who has participated in twenty-five burglaries recently committed in Reading, was sentenced to seven years on three of the charges.

IT is said the amount paid in dividends by the Carnegie Steel Company for 1892 was reduced from $5,000,000, paid the previous year, to $1,000,000, owing to the Homestead strike and other troubles.

HUGH O'DONNELL, the labor leader, has been in the Schuylkill Valley for several days and will try, it is said, to strengthen the Amalgamated Association.

THE number of liquor licenses granted in Blair county was largely reduced, owing to the strength of the temperance party.

THE Mercer County Republican Committee strongly indorsed the candidacy of B. J. Haywood for the State Treasury.

500 DEAD IN BATTLE.

Revolutionists Hold the Upper Hand in a Brazilian State.

Details have reached Rio Janeiro of the battle fought on March 27 at Alegrete in the State of Rio Grande do Sul between the State Government troops and the revolutionists. The slaughter of the State troops was frightful, while the loss of the revolutionists held an entrenched position at Alegrete, and when the State troops attempted to drive them from their vantage ground they made a most desperate and successful resistance.

It is said that there were 2500 combatants engaged on both sides, and that of this number 500 were killed and a very large number wounded. The State troops were driven back and the revolutionists have now undisputed way at Alegrete, which place is used as their base of operations against the government.

It is stated that the troops will be reinforced and another attempt made to drive the insurgents from their positions. The National Government has as yet taken no active steps to support the State Government.

THE storm in the Mississippi valley caused the death of 18 persons, injuries to many more, and a property loss estimated at $2,000,000. The greatest damage was done at Kelly, Mississippi, where six persons were killed.

FOUR WOMEN DROWNED.

The Pleasure of a Yachting Party Spoiled by a Tragedy.

A sailing party on Lake Ponchartrain, in Louisiana, came to a sad end by the drowning of four of the pleasure seekers. Thomas Kelly, his wife, Mary A. Kelly; W. B. Knops, a stenographer; Thomas Smith, an engineer; Edward Smyth, a mechanic; Miss Mattie McCue, aged 16; Mary Flynn, aged 13; Agnes Flynn, aged 15; Maggie Sheppard, aged 20; and Effie Kelly, aged 13, went to Mineburg, a lake resort, and hired a sloop to go out for a day's sail.

After coasting about the lake for a few hours they determined to make a trip a mile and half out from shore where they saw a fishing party. The course of the sloop was changed and the party was seen within hailing distance of the fishing party. Thomas Kelly was in charge of the sloop and attempted to turn the craft. As the boom went from starboard to port the sloop's gunwhale went under water and the boat began to fill rapidly.

Kelly lost his head and ordered the people to right the boat by getting on the other side. His evident lack of ability caused the women in the sloop to be infected with his fears, and they tumbled over one another in their efforts to obey their orders.

As a consequence the coat was capsized and the entire party was thrown into the water, which was thirteen feet deep at that point. The anchor of the sloop slipped from the deck and caused those of the party who had secured a hold on the keel to lose their grip.

The men in the skiff succeeded in rescuing Maggie Sheppard and Mamie McCue, but as they were on their way to rescue Mrs. Kelly she gave a cry of despair and sank to the bottom before the eyes of her husband. Agnes and Mary Flynn slipped from the bottom of the upturned boat and sank to the bottom in one another's arms. Little Effie Kelly clung to the rudder post of the sloop with the energy of despair, but each wave which struck the boat caused her little hands to slip, and the girl went down just before the skiff could reach her.

The men were all saved and with the two rescued children were rowed to the shore. E. C. Flynn, the father of the drowned sisters, is wild with grief and has sworn that he will kill Thomas Kelly on sight. Flynn lost his wife recently and this second double blow, it is believed has effected his mind.

THE General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor in New York, decided not to interfere in the struggle between the National Trades Assemby No. 231 and the Garment Cutters of the Federation of Labor.

CHOLERA has appeared in St. Petersburg, several fatalities occurring daily. The disease is believed to be spreading through the empire.

THE military competitive drill, to take place at Norfolk, Va., on April 20, will be participated in by companies from twelve States. The prizes are $600, $250 and $150.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 80	@ $	4 85
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71¼		79
CORN—No. 2 White	48		49
Yellow	49		50
Ear Yellow per bri	2 80		2 85
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38		42
Western White	38		45
Mixed	37		38
RYE—No. 2	62		62½
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50
Good to Prime	15 00		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 00		12 50
Wheat Blocks	7 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	9 00		9 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 90	@ $	1 20
No. 2	82½		85
PEAS—Standards	1 30		1 40
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 7	@ $	7⅝
City Cows	4		4¾
Southern No. 2	5¼		5¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 75	@ $	80
Va. Yellow	4 00		4 25
Yams	2 25		3 00
ONIONS	95		1 05
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 9½	@ $	10
Clear ribsides	10		10¼
Bacon sides	12		12½
Hams	15		15¾
Mess Pork, per bar			20 50
LARD—Crude			13
Best refined			12¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 31	@ $	32
Under fine	30		31
Roll	29		30
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 12¾	@ $	13
N. Y. flats	13		13¼
Skim Cheese	8		11
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 14½	@ $	15
North Carolina	13½		14
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 12½	@ $	13
Ducks, per lb	13		14
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $	1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 25	@ $	5 50
Good to Fair	4 75		5 25
SHEEP	5 00		6 25
Hogs	7 00		7 50
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		5 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	76½		78
RYE—Western	57		60
CORN—No. 2	51		51½
OATS—No. 2	35		35½
BUTTER—State	23		28
EGGS—State	15		16
CHEESE—State	10		12

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74½		74½
CORN—No. 2	48½		48¾
OATS—No 2	40¼		40¾
BUTTER—State	31		32
EGGS—Penn. fst	14½		15

SENTIMENT AND HUMOR.

The Courting-Stick.

[In the early New England days there was in most houses a large assembly-room, and there the family and all the guests and chance callers gathered on winter nights about the blazing fire-logs. For the convenience of young lovers, for there was no "next room," courting-sticks were used; that is, long wooden tubes that could convey from lip to ear sweet and secret whispers.]

Sunshine bathes in a golden tide
  Tumbled treasures of satin and lace;
Grandmother's chest stands open wide;
  Over it bends a blossoming face.

Here is her girdle of sylph-like span,
  Stomacher studded with jet and pearls,
Gay little shoes that the dance began—
  Grandmother was a rose of girls!

Margery's curious eyes are bright,
  Margery's fingers are deft to suit;
What does she bare to the wondering light?
  A silent reed?—or a stoneless flute?

Grandmother reaches a faded hand,
  Never a word do her old lips say;
Close to her ear the hollow wand
  She holds, with her dim eyes far away.

Fainter, more vague to the dulling sense,
  Margery's laugh with its silvery flow!
What is it hearkens, alert, intense,
  To tones of seventy years ago?

"Darling, I love you!" "Oh share, dear eyes,
  Glances the broidery cannot miss!"
"Whisper! I hear, though a breath replies!"
  "No one is looking—sweetheart, one kiss!"

Creepeth a flush to her withered cheek,
  Murmurs her voice like a dreaming shell:
"Love, I am here! Canst thou hear me speak?
  Living or dying, I love thee well!"

Grandmother's hair is white as snow—
  Brown the curls which the grasses hide;
Bent her form with its burden slow—
  A shattered pine tree—her lover died.

Margery, read the riddle plain!
  Sleepeth the lighter, or life or death?
Free, at love's call, to their tryst again
  Flying on wings of an echoed breath!

—[Mary A. P. Stansbury, in New England Magazine.

THE MAIDENS' REDOUBT.

A most interesting ceremony has just taken place at Sebastopol, the historic Russian fortress on the Black Sea. This was neither more nor less than the unveiling of an obelisk on the very spot where, thirty-seven years before, during the crisis of the Crimean War, the women of Sebastopol, answering the appeal of the gallant old sailor, Admiral Korniloff, assembled en masse to join in the defense of their native city. It was an assemblage that knew no distinction of rank or social station, comprising the daughter of the boyard and the child of the humblest citizen, who cheerfully joined in the sacred task of preserving their hearths and homes from the grasp of an alien foe. These heroic women erected with their own hands what was known as the Maidens' Redoubt, a fortification which performed most effective work in resisting the besieging armies and succeeded in inflicting serious damage upon them.

The picturesque and touching ceremony was under the chief direction of Rear Admiral Narbutt, commander of the Fleet at Sebastopol, and of the Governor of the city. Admiral Narbutt, who is also a member of the board of the celebrated Military and Naval Museum, first suggested the idea of erecting the memorial, and when the matter was favorably decided, the necessary preparations were entrusted to him to be carried on under the auspices of the Museum.

The monument itself is of dark Crimean granite. In design it is a fine obelisk. Upon one side of the base is the following inscription: "Here was situated Sebastopol's Maidens' Redoubt." Below this are the words: "This earthwork was thrown up by the women of the city in 1854." The obelisk faces the school built by General Menkoff, in memory of the siege, and devoted to the education of the children of Sebastopol's defenders. Attached to the school is a Home for Aged Soldiers.

The great hall of the Menkoff School was prepared for the reception of the children, mostly grandchildren of the women who built the redoubt. A great concourse filled the immense chamber to hear the Metropolitan, who, with a number of assistant churchmen, was present to deliver an oration and pronounce the benediction. By the time the service was well under way the scene became impressively interesting, the large number of young persons dressed in holiday garb listening reverently to the words of the distinguished cleric who stood upon a dais robed in the rich and picturesque vestments of the Greek Church, while near him were grouped the more prominent lay members of the Committee of Arrangements.

Following the Metropolitan's oration came the singing of the memorial hymn in which several hundred juvenile voices joined and many persons were moved to tears as the children sang what was really a pæan of praise to the heroines of the siege. Many of the latter were actually present; others—not a few—had succumbed to the hand of time.

The general proceedings which marked the unveiling of the memorial were in the nature of a gala celebration. The children of the town marched in procession, dressed in white and bearing branches of laurel. The entire garrison turned out with bands and banners; there was a church parade, the priests chanting a memorial hymn, and the proudest and highest of the citizens marched in line on foot. Sebastopol, in short, was en fete and for several days gave herself up to feasting and rejoicing. No one present remembered anything equalling the celebration in spontaneous enthusiasm and unanimity of sentiment. But it is only fair to add that the object itself was one well calculated to arouse the deepest patriotic feeling. It was a tribute to Russian womanhood and incidentally a tribute to the womanhood of the world.

The tale of the long siege of Sebastopol by the allied armies of France and England, and which furnished the occasion for this display of female heroism is a wonderful chapter of history. In September, 1854, the allies were marching on Sebastopol from the European side, flushed with the victory they had gained on the heights of Alma. On the other hand, the defeated Russian army, "ill-armed, ill-commanded and ill-maneuvered," was in full retreat, also having Sebastopol for its objective point, intending to there rally and decide the issue of the Crimean war. The great fortress was in a precarious condition seeing that Prince Menschikoff in massing his troops prior to the Alma fight had left it very poorly garrisoned.

General Todleben, then a lieutenant-colonel of engineers, was in charge of the fortifications, and when the news came of the reverse the Russians had sustained at Alma, he at once suspended the more elaborate work then in progress and bent all his energies on the task of covering the forts with field work in order to sweep the ravines with musketry and shot. The northern side of Sebastopol most needed Todelben's attention, as the allies were advancing from that quarter, but it was also of the first importance that the south side be guarded against attack.

Vice-Admiral Korniloff was in general command at Sebastopol, and had under him fourteen line of battle ships and seven frigates lying in the Roads. These vessels were manned with a large naval force, which, in case of necessity, could be landed to co-operate with the garrison.

The retreating Russian army under Menschikoff had now reached the left bank of the Belbeck, close to the city, but the ground presented physical obstacles rendering the position untenable, so the Prince thought of occupying the east of the post road between the Belbeck and the Tchernaya, but here he failed again for the same cause. It was therefore finally decided to move to the south of the city and to this end the army crossed the Inkermann Causeway, while the Tarouteno regiment was detached to increase the garrison in the north fort.

Assembling his officers, Admiral Korniloff told them that the victorious allies would probably advance on the northeast and force the Russian fleet to retire. He suggested the desperate alternative of sailing from Sebastopol harbor to attack the allied fleet at Cape Loukoul, and if the attack proved unsuccessful, they were to grapple with the enemy and blow up their own vessels alongside those of the former. The allied armies would then, bereft of their naval support, easily perish before the Russian troops on land and the Russian fleet be extinguished in a blaze of glory, delivering the country.

But his officers did not take to Korniloff's plan and when the Admiral solicited the aid of Menschikoff, the lattter replied with an order to sink seven ships at the entrance to the Roads to bar any hostile fleet. Korniloff sadly complied with this order, issuing instructions accordingly. The five oldest line of battle ship, and the two oldest frigates were those selected for the work of premature destruction and ten others were moored on the south side of the Roads to cover the north side with their guns when the enemy should appear in that direction. All the other vessels except the steamers were placed in the South Bay then to be sunk should the fortune of war decree that the city and harbor must be yielded to the enemy.

Late in the afternoon of the 21st of September the orders were carried out. The sad procession of the doomed vessels moved to the passage of the channel at the mouth of the Roads between the Alexander and Constantine batteries; and the other craft took up position along the shore. The array of ships at the entrance to the channel impressed the enemy with the notion that the Russians were about to give battle, and in view of a possible attack Korniloff deferred the landing of the artillery from the ships about to be sunk, but at 6 p. m., the signal to carry out the order to sink the vessels was given by the raising of the national colors above the city. All night work was necessary to effect the removal of the material from the ships and wonderful activity was displayed so that by daybreak on September 3, five ships slowly disappeared under the waves.

A pathetic occurrence marked the destruction of the Tri-Sviatitelia, a line-of-battle ship, which refused to sink although the water poured through the breaches purposely made in her timbers. At last the "Gromonossetz" was directed to fire into her; the gallant sailors obeyed and watched the operation with full hearts. When the water finally closed over the grand old ship, the rugged tars actually wept.

Meanwhile Todleben had energetically pushed the fortifications on the south side of Sebastopol, covering it with field works near the Bastion du Mat. This battery was armed with seventeen guns. All that the brave defenders accomplished was done at the cost of the greatest self-sacrifice and most unceasing toil. There was no time to construct anything but the earthworks, and the convicts from the jails were pressed into service.

The allies had arrived on September 27, and the besieged garrison were in hourly dread of an attack, knowing the weak defenses would succumb in any determined assault. They were, besides, now deprived of the presence of Menschikoff's army, which vacated the position south of the city and proceeded eastward to Baktchiserai. The allies, following in the wake of the Russians, crossed the point where the latter turned to the east, thus menacing the southern side. They also threw up batteries there, forcing the Russian war vessels to leave. The position of the besieged was not a reassuring one, with their comparatively small garrison and weak defenses beyond which at a distance of some three miles lay intrenched an invading army of 60,000 men, rendered confident through recent cesses in the field.

The voice of the brave Korniloff had been heard making a cheery call on the citizens of the leaguered town to aid in the manual labor on the defences. The response, immediate and enthusiastic, was mainly notable for the noble manner in which the women of Sebastopol joined in it. Casting aside all other considerations, remembering only the peril of their city, deaf to all save the calls of duty, these undaunted emulators of the heroine of Saragosa stood forth to defend the sacred soil of Fatherland. Seizing pick and shovel, they threw themselves into the work with an energy that knew no fatigue, laboring night and day with superhuman effort. Repose was sought only when exhausted nature demanded tribute, and when sleep fell upon the tired eyelids the brave women rehearsed in dreams their waking struggles.

What a sight it was—one which might have glowed from the canvas of a de Neuville to inspire a world. What mattered it if, beyond the breastworks of Sebastopol, there gleamed afar the lurid watchfires of the invader's bivouac, and around those toilers of the night stray bullets and death-dealing fragments of shell ploughed up the earth they were hastily forming into resisting ramparts! On, on to the completion of their mission ere the foe should have time to hurl his forces against the bulwarks of Muscovy!

Owing to the unanimity of action among these brave women, the supply of labor upon the Maidens' Redoubt was inexhaustible and relays were constantly available, so that in an incredibly short space of time the earthwork was brought to completion. The part it played in the siege was a most important one, constantly harassing and obstructing the operations of the besiegers and acting as a formidable obstacle to their plans. It was a worthy companion to the Cremailliere battery of Stanislaffsky, to the Krassoffky, and to the heavy careening batteries.

But not without a heavy loss of life was the great work completed, for the casualties among the heroines were numerous. As I have said, the toilers were of all classes and the victims included several ladies of rank and distinction. Maria Ivanovna Papovna, a daughter of Major General Ivan Popoff, was killed by a splinter of a shell; the Princess Schahovskaya was crippled for life, a stray bullet having struck her in the ankle, and Angelie Leprandi, the young and beautiful daughter of a leading Russian General, the victor of Balaclava, while acting as leader of a gang of sappers, received a shell wound from which she died about six months later. There was a laurel crown for each and everyone, but in the case of too many it was laid upon an untimely grave.—[Valerian Gribayedoff, in Philadelphia Press.

QUEER THINGS PEOPLE BELIEVE

Here are some of the superstitions which are still believed by thousands in one part of the country or another:

That crystal is congealed ice.
That elephants have no joints.
That the sun dances on Easter Day.
That a dead man weighs more than when he was alive.
That a kingfisher suspended by the beak indicates the direction of the wind.
That a diamond is softened or broken by goat's blood.
That a man has one rib less than a woman.
That the tenth wave at sea is the greatest and most dangerous.
That purslane in a bed prevents visions.
That a coffin nail on the threshhold of a chamber keeps away phantoms.
That to tread on moonwart loosens horse's shoes.
That rue prevents witchcraft.
That a bay leaf is a preservative against thunder.
That a handful of asmart causes a horse to carry his rider easily if put under the saddle.
That docks boiled with the toughest meat would make it tender.
That if it rains on St. Swithin's day it will rain more or less for forty succeeding days.
That when one of a family dies, the bees will undergo some calamity if not informed of the death.
That some remedies ought to be applied three, seven or nine times.
That the seventh son of a seventh son is a genius, or that he can heal scrofulous persons by the touch.
That the head of a malefactor exposed on the highway renders the person before whom it is held unable to move if it is duly prepared.
That sheep should be shorn and pigs killed when the moon is at the full.
That peas and beans should be sown when it is on the wane.
That an artery goes from the wedding ring finger to the heart.
That spirits are detected by candles burning with a bluish light.
That a piece of tallow near the flame betokens death to one of a family.
That the howling of dogs portends a death.
That to kill a spider, or to kill a snake, is unlucky.—[Yankee Blade.

Something Big in Sausages.

In former times it was the custom in many German towns to manufacture sausages of enormous length, and carry them on festive occasions in solemn procession through the streets. On New Year's Day in 1558 a giant sausage 198 ells in length was carried in triumph by forty-eight persons. But in the year 1583 it took ninety-one persons to carry a sausage 596 ells long and weighing 434 pounds. The chronicles of the period says: "The butchers' men were all neatly attired in white blouses. The first man wound one end of the sausage several times round his neck with a portion of it hanging down in front, the rest followed at equal distances carrying the trophy on their shoulders, and the last one had the other end wound round his neck like the man at the head of the procession." In the year 1601 we are told that the sausage attained a length of 1,005 ells, 130 of which were presented to their Serene Highnesses at the castle. All this happened in Konigsberg. In 1613 the Emperor Matthias regaled the Princes of the House of Austria with a tournament, at which the butchers of Vienna gave a representation of a peasant's wedding, and paraded the streets with a sausage measuring 999 ells.—[Duisburger Zeitung.

An Eagle Rides a Colt.

The other morning, says the Springfield (Oregon) Messenger, an eagle was seen descending in a lowering circle above Kelly Butte. When within 100 feet from the ground, it swooped down on the back of a yearling colt. The colt started down the hill at a rapid rate, with the eagle clinging to his back. After an apparently enjoyable ride of about fifty yards, the eagle rose and circled up beyond the clouds.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND [illegible] OF EVERYDAY [illegible]

Queer Facts and Thrilling [illegible] tures Which Show That Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

ROBERT HANSBOROUGH of Chillicothe, O., is the owner of the "eighth wonder of the world," a cow that gives coal-black milk. The cow is a mixture of Jersey and Durham, and was raised on the Hansborough farm, as was also her mother and many sisters, none of whom exhibited any peculiarity in the color of their milk. Mollie, as this phenomenal creature is called, has reared five or six calves, all of which have lived and grown fat on the black milk. The milk produces a fair amount of cream. This cream is a trifle lighter in color than the milk itself, and, when churned, makes a kind of butter that resembles a thick mixture of coal tar. Paradoxical as it may seem this butter is as palatable as though of a golden yellow, and it is said to be highly relished by the whole Hansborough family. At first, when the peculiar color of Mollie's milk was discovered by the person to whom was allotted the task of "breaking the cow in," the family was afraid to use it in any way. When they saw that the calf was waxing fat on the liquid tar the younger members of the family overcame their prejudices and within a few days the milk was being used just the same as if it had been of the regulation color. Chemists of New York, Washington, and Richmond have analyzed both the milk and the butter, but declare that they can detect nothing that in any way accounts for its color.

A SORT of mythology has grown up about the American Indian in regions whence he vanished 100 years ago. The popular names of many plants include the adjective Indian. Few persons in America say Indian corn now, but Indian cakes is a term still strongly intrenched south of Mason and Dixon's line, and there is even a plant known to children as Indian tobacco. The brilliant canna is called Indian shot, because its seeds are black, bullet-like pellets. Indian traditions are preserved with a sort of reverence in the truth. Twenty-five years ago local travelers on a certain road in Worcester county, Md., commonly stopped at a point in the remote country, reached under a bush at the roadside, drew forth a stone mortar and pestle used by the Indians 100 years before, showed the relics to any stranger in the company, and carefully put them back. A whole neighborhood knew the whereabouts of these instruments, but they seemed as safe as in a museum.

THE sight of a horse coasting down a long hill on its back in a sled and its legs waving wildly in the air vastly edified a number of citizens at Woodstock, Or., recently. The sled was an improvised outfit, without shafts. Reaching the crest of the hill, the sled ran against the horse's heels. The animal reared and, slipping, fell over backward upon the sled. The driver was afoot and got out of the way. There were high stakes in the sides of the sled, and these held the horse in. The sled started down the hill at a lively tilt, and ran straight and fair to the foot, where it brought up on the railroad track, when the stakes were removed and the horse rolled quietly off.

REUBEN SMITH of Mount Vernon, Washington, went deer-hunting with two hounds. Suddenly the dogs started forward on a jump, and in about a second there was a great commotion; there were sounds of breaking brush, followed by snarls, growls, and ear-piercing screams. Then five cougars, followed by the yelping hounds, bounded into view not forty rods from the spot where the hunter stood rifle in hand. He instantly drew a bead on the foremost cougar and fired. The bullet entered the animal's head and it made one leap in the air and fell dead. The dogs treed two of the cougars, and Smith shot them. The other two got away.

A REMARKABLE death is reported from Cornwall, England. William Hodge, a gardener, while employed at Tregullow, received a prick from a thorn. He thought nothing of the matter at the time, but subsequently inflammation set in, and next day Hodge was so ill that Doctor Permewan, of Redruth, was sent for. He gave instructions for poulticing the swelling. Deceased, however, grew worse, and medical aid was again summoned, but it proved unavailing, death resulting two hours after the doctor's arrival. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from blood poisoning caused by the prick of a thorn.

THEY have no hearses in the city of Mexico. These vehicles were bought in by a street railway company and destroyed or sent away. The company now has a monopoly of the funeral business. It runs funeral cars, white for children, black for adults, that are sometimes half covered with flowers, and the mourners ride to the cemetery in a richly upholstered special car, with lace curtains, that follows the car containing the coffin. Horse and mule railroads run out of the city to great distances. One of them is seventy miles long, and a ride over it is practically the same as the stage journey of other days.

IN full mourning among the Chinese the black strands of the queue are replaced by white ones and in second mourning by light blue or green. It is an unpardonable breach of etiquette for an inferior to enter the presence of a superior with his pig-tail wound round his neck or head, and the greatest insult one man can offer another is to pull his pigtail. It seems very odd to see sailors on ship or in barracks combing each other's long tresses, or coolies at the street corners performing the same friendly office. Custom forbids a man to wear a beard and mustache until he becomes a grandfather.

A REMARKABLE family named Duffin live in South Lincolnshire, England. The head of the house is Thomas Duffin and he was ninety six years old in January. He has a son, George Duffin, who is seventy-two; a grandson, George Duffin, who is forty-seven; a great-grandson, Joseph Duffin, who is twenty-five, and a great-great-grandson. George Duffin, aged six. Thomas Duffin is well and active and his hope is to live until he can see his great-great-great-grandson.

[illegible] Perry, Me., [illegible] which had [illegible] been seen [illegible] around. While [illegible] ster into sled length, which [illegible] found a hollow section in which [illegible] 284 bats by actual count had taken up their winter quarter. Building a fire under them, they soon became quite lively, flying about until, overcome by the cold, they once more lapsed into the comatose state.

PEOPLE who have taken the Lake Superior steamers at Port Arthur have noticed the high, long dyke of basalt that pushes into the water from the northern limit of Thunder Bay. The Indians believe that this ridge is the grave of Hiawatha, or, as he is called there, Manibozho, and few red men pass the spot without dropping a few beads or a pipeful of tobacco in the water as an oblation to his spirit.

A COLORADO girl named Amy Leslie has won renown. She was crossing one of the mountain ranges in the southern part of the State when she came across a party of gentlemen who had been caught in the snowdrift. But for her prompt assistance they would all have perished. One of the party was a young man from Massachusetts, and the customary ending of romantic rescues is already talked of.

IN a town not 100 miles from London there is preached every year what is known as a "drunken sermon." It is a temperance sermon. It was instituted many years ago by an old, eccentric man, who bequeathed to the town a public house on condition that 40 shillings be deducted from the annual rent and given to a minister, who should preach a sermon against the evils of intemperance.

AMONG the Indians of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia all white men are known as "Boston men," and even the wagon road is called "Boston hooihut." The Hub is naturally proud of this. It is supposed that the celebration of Boston in the vernacular of Indian tribes on the other side of the continent came from the fact that many of the early traders hailed from Boston.

ONE of the official duties of the new lord steward, the marquis of Breadalbane, is to preside at Buckingham palace over probably the most unique little law court in England. It possesses jurisdiction to settle any questions or differences that may arise solely between office bearers and servants of her majesty's household.

THERE are sometimes troublesome travelers on the Maine highways besides dancing bears. A Dexter man started from Newport to drive home the other day and met a two-story house that was being hauled into Newport village by a team of 18 yokes of oxen and 22 pairs of horses, assisted by 75 men. He went by another road.

SOME time ago a thief entered the Newark, N. J., smallpox hospital and stole a quantity of muriatic acid and a complete rubber suit used by the attendants. It is believed that the thief was a tramp and did not know the character of the place he robbed.

FOUR hundred pianos piled up in the form of a pyramid and connected together by an electrical controlling device so as to admit of being played simultaneously by one person is mentioned as an "attraction" for the World's Fair.

THE American Line steamer New York when running at full speed burns enough coal in a single day to last a family using ten tons a winter for thirty-three years.

The Roustabout's Cues.

A pleasant feature of the sugar business of the boats in the South is the songs of the men as they work. A long skidway or slide is arranged from the top of the bank to the boat, and the barrels or hogsheads are thus slid on board. The man at the top will sing, as each barrel is started on its way, a sort of notification to "look out below," and the man on the boat will answer in a way that means "let her come." The most striking words I caught were; Bar'l, bar'l, here goes bar'l," Here goes bar'l, all full sugar,.' "Tell de troof, black man, tell de truth down dar," "I'll ax my wife if she'll go to town Sunday," "Sugar, sugar, dey ain't nuffin' like sugar," "When a mule kik yer, hit 'im in de eye," "Never steal sugar; go an' ax the boss," and perhaps twenty other impromptu phrases, many of which I could not catch.

When some of the plantation hands can be spared they will ship for a trip of three or four days. If the man be married the leave-taking is some times pathetic, yet ludicrous, and if he returns all right he is as much an oracle to some of the plantation hands as is a man who has been around the world. On a recent trip the boat was ready to back out from a plantation landing and seven colored girls and women stood in a row waving their adieus to those on board. One of the roustabouts started at the end of that row and kissed every one of those women. The mate called out to him to hurry up. When he got aboard the mate said, "Why didn't you hurry?" He replied. "I did hurry up as fas' as I could. I couldn't kiss 'em all ter wunst."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bullet-Proof Cloth Cuirass.

The cloth cuirass, invented by a Mannheim tailor to resist the small calibre bullet, and recently approved by the German War Department, has been tested in repeated trials at Mannheim.

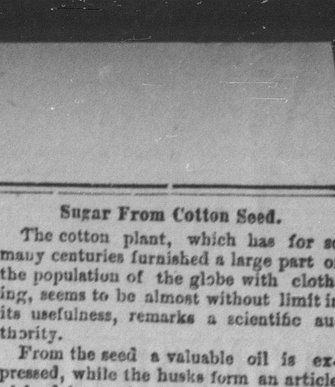
Uniforms of the new cloths, placed on wooden effigies, were not pierced by balls shot from points 100, 200 or 400 metres distant. At shorter range the wooden figures were so deeply dented that the officers concluded the force of the impact was sufficient to stun a man.

To make the cuirass the tailor merely applies a secret preparation to an ordinary cloth tunic. Thus prepared the tunic weighs about six pounds. The prepared cloth could not be utilized to protect the arms and legs, as it would hamper greatly the movements of the soldier.—[New York World.

Sugar From Cotton Seed.

The cotton plant, which has for so many centuries furnished a large part of the population of the globe with clothing, seems to be almost without limit in its usefulness, remarks a scientific authority.

From the seed a valuable oil is expressed, while the husks form an article of food for cattle in the shape of cakes. From the lint which clings to the seed after it has passed through the "gin" felt is made, while the oil extracted from the seed is applied to quite a large number of purposes. But, according to the British Consul, Mr. Portal, of Zanzibar, Africa, cotton seed is also capable of yielding sugar. A process has been discovered for extracting sugar from cotton seed meal, and, though the details of this process have not been disclosed, it is said that the product obtained is of very superior grade, being fifteen times sweeter than cane sugar and twenty times more so than sugar made from beet. This indicates that sweetness is not due to cane sugar, but to some other chemical.—Scientific American.



Mr. Simeon Staples

Four Physicians Failed

A Running Sore Five Years

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"Taunton, Mass., Jan. 9, 1892.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I was troubled with a running sore on my ankle, the doctors pronouncing it salt-rheum. For 5 years (during which time I employed 4 different physicians), I received very little, if any, benefit, and it continued to increase in size. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and using Hood's Olive Ointment, and at the end of 2 years I was completely cured, and have had no trouble with it since." SIMEON STAPLES, East Taunton, Mass.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25 cents.

"August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for **rising of the breast** known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 60c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 **SHILOH'S CURE.**

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APRIL 13.

THE RACKET

Largest assortment Kidgloves.
Largest assortment New Dress Goods.
Largest assortment Dress Trimmings.
Largest assortment Spring Jackets and Capes
Largest assortment Cloaks for the Baby.
Largest assortment Silk Ties.
Largest assortment Silk Gloves and Mitts.
Largest assortment of Hosiery.
Largest assortment Muslin Underwear.
Largest assortment Gauze Underwear.
Largest assortment Child's Lace Caps.
Largest assortment of Ribbons.
Largest assortment of Novelties
Largest assortment of Shoes.
Largest assortment of Everything at the Lowest Prices. U will find in Bellefonte, Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, JR.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Mr. L. E. Rossman, of Gregg, gave our sanctum a call.

——Mr. W. K. Alexander, of Millheim, gave our sanctum a call.

——Our old farmer friend, Jacob Miess, of Tusseyville, gave us a call.

——Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fisher, of Penn Hall, were pleasant callers at this office Saturday.

——Miss Jennie Reifsnyder, of Millheim, is visiting at the home of Mr. Boob.

——Mr. Charles Swartz, merchant, of Tusseyville, was among our callers this week.

——Prof. Rothrock, of Boalsburg, called in to see the REPORTER folks, the other day.

——Will Shoop left on Monday for Williamsport, where he has found employment in a printing office.

——Sarah Deininger left this week for Williamsport, where she expects to remain for some time.

——Mr. Harry Kreamer and Mrs. D. J. Meyer spent several days last week in Rebersburg, visiting with their parents.

——Samuel Homan, of Farmers Mills, gave our sanctum a call, he reports grain fields looking well in his section.

——Rev. H. C. Baskerville departed Monday morning for Mt. Union, at which place Huntingdon Presbytery convenes this week.

——Mrs. Yearick, of Aaronsburg, who had been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Minble, returned to her home last week.

——Frank Ross is now located at State College and has the management of the creamery at that place. Frank is an industrious young man and is sure to meet with the success he deserves.

——Mrs. D. F. Luse left last Thursday evening for a visit with friends in Illinois, where she will be joined in a few weeks by her husband, and they will take in the World's Fair before they return.

——Mr. Wm. F. Thomas and bride of State College, were the guests of Charles Arney, over Sunday. Mr. Thomas was formerly from Centre Hall, having removed to State College only about a year ago. He was married to Miss Effie D. Loder, of Jacksonville.

Can no Longer Telephone.

Coburn and Millheim can no longer "hello" to each other; the telephone company has cut down all the polls. Perhaps it may sell them for ties on the new railroad, which, if it is built, will be of more good than the old "hello" machine.

The Musical Comedy Event of the Season.

The Peerless Irish Comedienne, May Smith Robbins supported by a superb company of Comedians and Soubrettes including the imperial Quartette and Trixie Mandolin Trio in the legitimate Musical Comedy in four acts. "Little Trixie," the Romp Heiress, under the management of Fred Robbins, will appear in Garman's Opera House, Bellefonte, on Monday evening, April 17th. Don't miss it, bright, sparkling music, sweet singing, and the best dancers on earth.

POOR AND UNEDUCATED.

Andrew Stover Through Perseverance and Industry Works His Way Up.

Curwinsville's [illegible] builder and co[illegible] boy, raised in [illegible] Aaronsbnrg, o[illegible] Fowlers. Andrew Stov[illegible] Andreas, as his father was [illegible] called, and his boyhood was spent in the mountains, where his education was entirely neglected, so that at this day, at the age of about fifty-five years, he is not an adept at reading or writing, and he has a system of arithmetic entirely his own, which serves all his purposes for accuracy as a builder and contractor.

When Andrew approached his manhood he left home and worked at carpentering a short time in Bellefonte with Mr. H. F. Bartley, and finally found his way to Curwinsville, where he began taking contracts for the erection of buildings, which turned out profitably for him, and he was encouraged thereby to follow the business of a contractor and builder on as large a scale as the then village of Curwinsville would warrant. The town began to grow, and young Stover with his limited education, system of figuring on his contracts which he alone could understand, entered into contracts as a builder "for all that was in it," and soon amassed a little fortune where he once had nothing. Some of the best houses in that town were put up by him, and he is now the owner of several blocks himself, besides being the owner of a large furniture store. Industry and economy were not lost sight of, and he took such good care of his profits that he can now count a fortune of about $50,000 as his reward.

Many a boy with thousands to back him, and a thorough education to assist him has failed to make his way up; perhaps for want of energy and push, and maybe for having been brought up in luxury.

Let no poor boy be discouraged—many of the millionaires of today, at one time stood in the same shoes. The world's opportunities for fame and success are open alike to rich and poor.

Many of the readers of the REPORTER in the lower end of this valley, grew up as acquaintances and companions of the subject of this article.

Four Barns and Two Houses Burned.

A series of fires occurred in Morrison's Cove, Blair county, on Tuesday. The barn of John Yingling was burned with all its contents, crops, implements, eleven horses and seven cows. Loss $5,000 with $1,000 insurance. The wind carried the sparks to the barn of A. C. Cown, an eighth of a mile away, and it was also destroyed, together with five head of cattle. His loss is $1,000, no insurance. William Marsden's house and barn were consumed with contents. His loss is $3,000, no insurance. M. M. Moore's house and barn were also burned, the live stock and a sewing machine being the only things saved; loss $2,500, insurance $1,200. It is believed that Yingling's barn was set on fire, and from this blaze the others caught.

Sudden Death.

Daniel Lesh, an old and respected citizen of Zion, died suddenly, on Friday morning last. Mrs. Lesh had gotten up that morning to prepare breakfast, her husband having felt slightly indisposed for some time, although able to be about. Breakfast being ready Mrs. Lesh went up stairs to call her husband, and to her horror found him lying upon the floor dead. He evidently had gotten up and prepared to dress himself, when the messenger of death called him. His age was seventy-three years. Mr. Lesh was known to many of the REPORTER'S readers.

Will be Removed.

The old Harpster smith shop is soon to be removed from the front to the rear of the lot, where Frank Shutt will carry on the blacksmithing with improved fans for fires. The front will be remodeled, and used for a millinery establishment. This will be quite an improvement to the locality, and add to its appearance. The change will be made by May 1st.

Don't Miss the Opening.

Miss M. Snyder has returned from New York, after spending two weeks in that city, and has engaged Miss Simpson, of New York, to assist her in trimming. Her stock is larger and finer than ever before. She is in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Naginey. Opening days Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st, of imported hats and bonnets. All are invited. 2t

Appointed Policeman.

Howard Homan has been appointed policeman for the borough. Howard is just big enough to arrest a whole campmeeting of mischief makers, and can stick a half dozen of little late-out-at-nights in one of his coat pockets. Look out, boys, for Howard, your safest place is at home with mama.

Candidate for Sheriff.

Cyrus Brungard, president of the Millheim town council, is announced in this week's issue as a candidate for sheriff. If Cyrus once grabs a fellow he won't need be handcuffed.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

JOSEPH NEWMAN.

Death of the Soldier Who Fired the First Cannon at Gettysburg.

Jo[illegible] soldier in the [illegible]ber of an artillery [illegible]t his home in Yeagertown Sunday night.

[illegible]wman was a cannonier, and fired the first cannon at the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Newman was formerly from Potters Mills, this county, and his wife, nee Crosthwaite, also from Potter township, but the family moved to Mifflin county previous to the war, where Mr. Newman enlisted. Quite a number of Potter township families, Palmers, McClinticks, and others, are related to the Newman and Crosthwaite families.

To have fired the first gun at Gettysburg was a distinction which Mr. Newman might well have felt proud of. He has been serving as justice of the peace at Yeagertown since the war.

Mr. Newman's remains were brought to Potters Mills for burial on Wednesday, where the Sprucetown cemetery now holds his remains beneath its green sward. His age we judge to have been upwards of 65 or 70 years.

He deserves a monument, inscribed with the important fact above noted.

PHILIPSBURG.

That Enterprising Town Expects to Strike a New Coal Vein.

Philipsburg is expecting to strike a new, rich coal vein, and promises itself a boom if the strike is made. Hope their best expectations will be realized. Philipsburg is one of the most enterprising towns in the state for its size and has a good set of people within its limits who deserve prosperity. It has a water company, was the first town in the county to have electric lights, has the largest and best school house in the county, one daily and three weekly papers, two banks, fine churches, good hotels, fine residences, and a whole-souled set of men, and pretty women, and is a pretty town all through. Philipsburg people understand the benefits of working together for the good of the town; in some towns this is not the case, unfortunately.

Wedded.

The many friends of Howard C. Kulp, of Shamokin, who has charge of Dr. R. Kulp & Son's lumber tracts in Centre county, will be surprised to learn that he has taken unto himself a wife. Howard made Coburn his headquarters and it was there that he met and fell in love with Miss Clara Eisenbuth, whom he married last Friday.

Last Wednesday at noon Walter Lilly, of Lewisburg, was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Olewine, at the residence of the brother of the bride, Mr. John Olewine, on Willow Bank street, Bellefonte. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Miles O. Noll of the Reformed church. The young couple departed to their new home at Montgomery, in Lycoming county, where Mr. Lilly is engaged in business.

Judge Furst Makes a Decision.

According to the Huntingdon *News:* A contested constable election case from Henderson township was decided by Judge Furst at the session of argument court this week. Snyder Miller was elected constable last year to fill a vacancy, and Frank Foust was elected constable this year. The question was whether Mr. Miller was to serve three years or until the next election. Judge Furst decided that whenever a constable is elected he is elected to serve for three years, and Mr. Miller has therefore two more years to serve. The decision affects several other cases in this county.

Escaped from Jail.

Robert Dearmitt, who brutally assaulted a little twelve-year-old girl, and Edward Corrie, who recently dangerously shot his sweetheart at Orbisonia, escaped from the county jail at Huntingdon, by crawling through a hole in the corridor floor and then scaling the wall. The jail was in charge of a young girl at the time, and the sheriff is being severely criticised.

Not Correct.

Rev. C. H. Goodling, of the Evangelical church of this place, informs us that the press dispatches announcing that the Esherites had gained their case in the courts, are incorrect, and have their origin from a prejudiced quarter intended to deceive the public.

Fire at Snow Shoe.

On Wednesday morning, 5th, the house occupied by Robert Parks, located about one mile from Snow Shoe, was burned to the ground with nearly all its contents. It was caused by a defective flue.

Married.

On Sunday Mr. Frank Shutt and Miss Margaret Vonada, both of this place were united in marriage at the Reformed parsonage in Bellefonte, by Rev. Miles O. Noll.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

Trapped a Whiskey Thief.

A few days ago there was stolen from a car at Tyrone a barrel of whiskey, and for several days Detective Andrew Barr, of the Pennsylvania railroad company, had been trying to trace the thieves, and at last his labors were crowned with success. He knew that the liquor could not have been carried away very far, and he scoured the hills and woods in the neighborhood, and on last Friday discovered the whiskey hidden among some bushes. He wired to Harrisburg for assistance, and on Friday evening Officer Bowers, of that city arrived, and the two hid themselves near the spot where the whisky was located and awaited events. About ten o'clock a man approached the barrel with a jug in one hand and a bottle in the other, and was about to draw a quantity of the intoxicating fluid when Officer Barr shouted to him "hands up." In an instant up went his right hand; having the bottle in that hand, the detective thought in the darkness that he had a shooter and was about putting out his light, and he came to the very sensible conclusion to shoot first, which he did. The man dropped and became an easy prey for the officers to pick up. He was assisted to the station at that place and a doctor sent for who after an examination found that the bullet from the officer's pistol had penetrated the calf of the leg making an ugly flesh wound. He gave his name as Mike Stablo. He was taken to the county jail and from last accounts is doing as well as can be expected.

Dr. Gotwald's Heresy Trial.

The trial at Springfield, Ohio, of Dr. L. A. Gotwald, Professor of Practical Theology at Wittenberg College, is graced with a large attendance of members of the Board of Trustees. It is stated that if the Doctor is not convicted of the charges the prosecution will be at once carried to the civil courts, and if he is, the entire faculty of the theological department at Wittenberg College will be convicted.

The first victory for the defense was the question of open session, which was defeated, and the trial is continuing behind barred doors. Judge Adair for the defense, asked that the charges of heresy be made more explicit and his motion was sustained. The charges were referred to the Prosecuting Committee for revision. The committee reported that it was unable, owing to restrictions, to revise the charges, and a committee consisting of Rev. Mr Firey, of Akron; Rev. Mr. Swarm, of Tiffin, and Mr. Otis, of Akron was appointed to revise the charges, thus taking the matter out of the hands of the Prosecuting Committee.

The formulation of the charges by this committee may put an entirely new face on the trial. It is said the committee is friendly to Dr. Gotwald.

Quarterly Conference.

The first Quarterly Conference of the year, on the Centre Hall charge of the Evangelical Association, will be held on Saturday, April 15th, at 2 p. m., in the Centre Hall Evangelical church. Rev. J. Hartzler, Presiding Elder, of Lewisburg, Pa., will preside and will preach in the same church at 7.30 p. m. and again on Sunday at 7.30 p. m., at which time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. He will also hold communion service at Tusseyville Evangelical church on Sunday, 16th, at 10 a. m. All are invited to attend. C. H. GOODLING, Pastor.

Thou Shalt Not Swear.

On last Sabbath afternoon Rev. W. E. Fischer preached a live sermon on the abominable vice of swearing. This and the other vices that men are addicted to, intemperance, dishonesty, lying, gossiping, etc., should all be touched up, once a year, from every pulpit by special sermons, which hew to the line regardless where the chips fall. Swearing, lying, dishonesty, intemperance, and kindred vices, must be treated like the Canada thistle, must be cut down every few months by the scythe of the Gospel.

Buying Goods.

C. P. Long is in Eastern cities buying merchandise, and as he has bought the D. E. Bible property, the best store room in the valley and will improve the same in the near future and give H. F. Rossman management of same, with the large stock of new goods he will purchase and sell at reduced prices, will make it a good trading place.

The Hay Fork Swindler.

Farmers are warned to be on the lookout for fork swindlers. Do not sign any contract or agreement to become agents for these implements. A Lehigh county farmer signed one the other day and it turned out to be a promisory note for $224.

To Manage the Mill.

Alf. Krape, we understand, will be employed by Mr. Bartholomew to manage the mill lately purchased from Mr. Kurtz. Alf is an accommodating fellow.

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Sugar Valley Man's Narrow Escape From Being Dashed to Death.

Monday night W. W. Price, aged seventy years, a resident of Sugar Valley, Clinton county, was a guest of the Eagle hotel, Lock Haven. He retired early and during the evening a band passed the hotel. His room was on the third floor. The music attracted Mr. Price's attention and he leaned out of the window to hear and enjoy the music. As he did so he lost his balance and would have fallen to the ground head first but for the fact that the window sash came down upon one of his legs at the ankle and he was held suspended by the foot in mid air, his body dangling head downward, from the third story window. His perilous position was seen by John G. Watz, the bartender, who hurriedly ran to the third story and grasping Price by the foot with one hand he raised the window with his other hand and drew the man back into the room.

Facts About the World's Fair.

President Higginbotham, of the World's Columbian Exposition, has deemed it advisable to declare officially to whom it may concern (1) that the Exposition will be opened on May 1; (2) that drinking water will be free to all on the grounds, except Hygeia water which will be 1 cent a glass; (3) that ample provision will be made for free seats; (4) that about 1500 free toilet rooms and closets will be provided, together with an equal number of lavatories and toilet rooms as exhibits, for the use of which 5 cents will be charged; (5) that special fees will be charged only for the Esquimaux village, the reproduction of the Colorado cliff dwellings, and the special attractions on Midway Plaisance; and furthermore that imposition is not to be tolerated, free medical and emergency hospital service is to be provided, and free waiting rooms, with all modern accessories, are to be established in various parts of the grounds.

Their Vocations.

It may be of interest to some of our readers to learn what the different vocations of our present lawmakers in Harrisburg are. The state legislature is composed of 204 members, of which 32 are farmers, 2 coachmakers, 8 doctors, 5 commercial travelers, 19 merchants, 6 druggists, 6 cattle dealers, 17 lawyers, less than ever before, 12 miners, 4 foundry men, 4 teachers, 3 builders, 8 insurance men, 1 hotel man, 1 landlord, 2 stone cutters, 5 carpenters, 1 shoemaker, 7 lumbermen, 2 clerks, 7 printers, 7 politicians, 4 railroad officials, 4 oil well men, 5 millers, 3 painters, 1 photographer, 4 blacksmiths, 1 tinsmith, 3 machinists, 3 civil engineers, 3 manufacturers, 3 real estate agents and 9 newspaper men.

Can Make Eggs Cheap.

A Pittsburg special says: Eggs by the car load at 8 cents a dozen. That is the project held forth by Lewis Gross, of Philadelphia, now in this city. He says he can manufacture an egg that cannot be distinguished from the genuine. These eggs are nutritious and look exactly like hens' eggs. The shell is composed of paper mache. Mr. Gross says he has applied for a patent and he has plenty of capital to back his enterprise.

The National Guard to Go.

A high officer in the State Guard stated on Saturday night at Philadelphia that Governor Pattison would order the Pennsylvania militia to go to Chicago for encampment this summer and that the Legislature would appropriate $150,000 to pay the expenses. This information is known only to the division, brigade and a few regimental commanders, and has been withheld in order that the Adjutant General's plans may be properly carried out.

The Telephone.

Wonderful is the telephone. Listeners in the office of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Chicago, were on Monday afternoon treated to an entertainment from Boston. The entertainer was Mrs. May Barker of England, in the main office of the company at Boston. She sang and recited a number of selections, all of which were heard in the Chicago office, 1,200 miles distant, with perfect distinctness.

Sales Over.

Cyrus Goss' sale, last Saturday closed out that kind of frolic for this season, and in a short time the family will flit to Altoona.

Awarded the Contract

Howard Homan was awarded the contract for building the new school house at Centre Hill.

Had a Row.

About bedtime last Saturday evening our town had a little row—a liprow, which was no credit to any one.

A Lot Sold.

The Durst lot on the corner opposite the hotel shed, has been purchased by F. Kurtz.

——Read Garman's ad., they are not afraid to advertise, and let people know they are alive.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

William Bell and Ida Gill, both of Philipsburg.

Harry F. Miller and Bertha M. Robb, both of Bellefonte.

C. O. Musser and R. J. Lee, both of Millheim.

Geo. W. Conley and Bessie Gates, both of Stormstown.

Harry Winton and Alice Saylor, both of Spring township.

Wm. S. Heath, of Powelton, and May M. Spittler, of Sandy Ridge.

Wm. L. Gunsallus and Bertha Bechdel, both of Liberty township.

Edwin F. Foreman and Lydia C. Luse, both of Centre Hall.

John G. Newland and Etta E. Seibert, both of Philipsburg.

W. F. Shutt and Margaret Vonada, both of Centre Hall.

Wm. A. Carson and Ida M. Wion, both of Spring township.

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 1st, 1893, at 12½ o'clock, p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. MCCLURE,
aprl3td Secretary.

Shad Fishing a Success.

Shad fishing is turning out large this season, the catch being immense, consequently these toothsome fish are cheap. Big roe shad sell at the fisheries from fifteen to twenty-five cents a piece and buck shad from six to twelve cents. Herring run from twenty to seventy-five cents per 100, depending upon the catch each day.

The Work of Storms.

Storms are no respecters of church spires—recently two steeples were blown down in this valley; the Evangelical in Centre Hall and the Lutheran steeple at Aaronsburg.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

——C. P. Long, the Spring Mills merchant, has some notes of interest in this issue. Read 'em up.

Ore Mines to Let.

The ore banks on the Barney Wagner farm, near Centre Hill, can be leased upon very favorable terms. For full particulars apply to the undersigned owners.

ROSS & MEYER,
apr6-3t Linden Hall, Pa.

Saw Mill for Sale.

Shingle mill, Lath mill, six head of horses and mules, lumber wagons, chains, etc., will be offered at private sale. Address,

HUYETT & MEYER,
Centre Hall.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Dress Goods

Our stock was never so complete---Whip cords, serges, epingles, cashmeres, henriettas storm serges and all late fabrics.

SATINES

in plain and shades and a number of beautiful fancies.

PERCALES

crape cloths, ginghams, silkalines, fringes, etc.

BABY FLANNEL

in pink, blue and cream; very choice.

Golden glass, shines like gold.

SPRING COATS

in beautiful shades.

Garmans.